The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XVII., No. 10. Whole No. 437.} NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898. {Price per Copy, 10c.

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Czar's Appeal for Universal Peace 271
American Interests in the Anglo-Russian Contest 272
Conduct of the Cubans 274
The Question of Prize-Money . . . 276
Calendar of the War 277
America's Need of Trained Diplomats 277
Topics in Brief 278

LETTERS AND ART:

"The Bell of the Rhine"—A New French Opera 279
Carlyle on Jesus and Shakespeare . . 279
The Author of "The Star-Spangled Banner" 280
A Literary Editor's Tribulation . . . 280
A New and Startling Theory of Dramatic Emotions 281
Importance of the Emotive Side of Literature 282
Notes 282

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Future of the Earth 283
Still Another Element 283
A Never-Open Bulkhead Door . . . 284
English and American War-Ships . . 285
Diseases among Telegraph Operators . 285
Incombustible Wood 285
Characteristics of Modern Science . . 286
The Hour of Death 286
New Method of Obtaining High Temperatures 286
Science Brevities 286

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

What German Workingmen Think of Christianity 287
A Mexican "Raffle for Souls" 287
A Hindu Philosopher's Christianity . 288
Dr. Buckley on that Southern Methodist War Claim 289
The Religious Press and the Philippines 289
Religious Notes 290

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Spanish Views on the Future of Cuba and the Philippines 291
The New Viceroy of India 291
Prince Bismarck at Various Ages (Portraits) 292
William II. and Bismarck 293
The Peace Negotiations 293
The English Lion and the Russian Bear 294
Emperor William's Coming Trip to Jerusalem 295

MISCELLANEOUS:

Bismarck's Friendship for America and Americans 296
Business Situation 297
Personals 298
Current Events 299
Chess 300

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.
John M Harris, Coal Exchange Bldg, Scranton, Pa.
Frank E. Boyle, Burr Building, Scranton, Pa.
Wm. O. Thompson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.
John Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo, N. D.
Stephen C. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.
Edw'd D. Howard, The Wyandotte, Columbus, O.
Stuart Bros & Murray (THOS. B. STUART, CHAS. A. MURRAY), Symes Block, Denver, Col.

THE STORY OF OUR NEW PEOPLE AND LANDS IN THE PACIFIC

"From the descriptions and beautiful illustrations one seems to be transported to the shores of sweet breezes and lofty peaks—the paradise of the Pacific."—*The Record*, Philadelphia.

HAWAII: OUR NEW POSSESSIONS

By JOHN R. MUSICK,
Author of the "Columbian Historical Novels."

The true and wonderful story of Hawaii—"the paradise of the Pacific"—as it has been and as it is to-day. It tells all about the interesting people—their customs, traditions, etc.; the nature wonders—volcanos, fertile valleys, etc.; governmental changes, etc.

Elegantly and Profusely Illustrated

Over 100 beautiful half-tone illustrations, adorned with tasteful border decorations by PHILIP E. FLINTOFF, besides 34 artistic pen sketches by FREELAND A. CARTER.

HIGHLY COMMENDED.

Almost as Good as a Personal Visit.

"A perusal of the book, next to a personal visit, will best afford one a clear understanding and appreciation of our new possessions."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Popular Interest Well Gratified.

"With the great interest that is now felt in this region, the appearance of the book is exceedingly timely."—*Hartford Courant.*

Has No Dull Pages.

"A graceful writer and a keen observer. His book has no dull pages."—*The Inter-Ocean*, Chicago.

Handsomest and Most Delightful Work.

"By far the handsomest and most delightful work on this subject ever published."—*Philadelphia Item.*

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION.

8vo, 546 pp. 56 full-page half-tone plates. Also with map. Cloth, $2.75. Half-Morocco, gilt edges, $4.

AGENTS WANTED.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Westerleigh Collegiate Institute

A COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF HIGH ORDER .. ..

A SAMPLE COMMENDATION.

FROM JOHN WESTBROOK, PRESIDENT OF RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

MR. WILBER STRONG, Principal of Westerleigh Collegiate Institute: "My daughter has attended your school for the past three years, and I can truthfully say that the high standard which she has attained in her work is chiefly due to the personal attention which the teachers have taken in her, and to the improved methods which you employ in teaching. I do not think that she could have done better work in any other school in the County.

Pupils board in private families with teachers. Board and tuition, from $275 to $325 per year.

All teachers graduates of noted schools, and many have studied in European universities.

WESTERLEIGH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
WESTERLEIGH, STATEN ISLAND

The History of America in Story Form.

The Columbian Historical Novels

By JOHN R. MUSICK. 12 vols. Profusely illustrated. Send 10 cents for beautiful illustrated prospectus.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY says they are: "One of the most beautiful productions of the American press I have ever seen."

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, ex-Governor of New York: "'The Columbian Historical Novels' possess universal interest, and they tell the story of the new world in a unique, pleasant, and instructive manner."

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place.

Where People are Going .. .. this Summer.

'Twill doubtless be about as safe at the seashore or on the Atlantic this season as last. Spanish cruisers will not molest the "ocean greyhounds" to any great extent, nor waste much powder shelling summer resorts. The dons will have other business.

Still, it is already quite evident that neither the transatlantic trip nor the seashore are going to be entirely popular. Those who feel they must go somewhere (as who does not) are turning their eyes in other directions. Where more gratefully than toward the breezy mountain areas of our great Northwest? Take *Banff* for instance. We are getting so many more inquiries than ever before that we believe this delightful resort is going to be "just the fashion." At *Banff* is located our own magnificent hotel, the famous medicinal hot springs, the "lakes in the clouds." There one enjoys all sports with rod and gun, boating, driving, wheeling, the health-giving mountain air, and an inspiring scenic panorama. We can't recount here a hundredth part of its attractions, but we've prepared a pamphlet with half-tone views and a topographical map showing all the mountains, glaciers, streams, lakes and pleasure resorts in the vicinity. A postal card will bring it, and we will also send another pamphlet showing how the *Canadian Pacific Route* can take you *around the world;* or we will send you pamphlet about our China and Japan route, or one about our route to Alaska.

E. V. SKINNER, G.E.A., 353 Broadway, N.Y.
D. McNICOLL, P.T.M., Montreal, Que.
C. E. E. USSHER, G.P.A., Montreal, Que.

CANCER CURED

Cancer and Tumor Cured without the aid of knife or plaster, and without pain.
A treatise, testimonials and letter of advice free. Address,
VEGETABLE CANCER CURE CO.,
CHATHAM, N. Y.

Albert Shaw, in *The Review of Reviews:* . . . "It will stand in years to come as an epitome of social and economic conditions and the state of human progress in the last decade of the nineteenth century."

Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by WM. P. D. BLISS, with the co-operation of the most eminent specialists on the subjects treated. It furnishes an unexcelled abundance of verified statistics, comparative tables, and expert opinions on the entire field of sociology and kindred subjects. It is at once a complete and authoritative Encyclopedia of Political Economy, Political Science, Wealth and Wages, and Sociology. It puts side by side, in authoritative statements, the views, theories, and utterances of all schools of economic and social thought. Its arrangement is cyclopedic and every facility for ready consultation has been afforded.

COMMENDED BY HIGH AUTHORITIES

Edward Everett Hale: "I know I shall find it very valuable."

Edward Atkinson: "Very useful to every student of social science."

Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.: "I find it to be a work that must prove of very great value to all students of social matters."

Gen. William Booth, The Salvation Army: "'The Encyclopedia of Social Reform' is an invaluable contribution to the literature of social science. I can not very well imagine how a better service could have been rendered to the subject than has been done by its publication."

The New York Times: "This work is a necessity in any well-appointed library."

Large 8vo, 1439 pp. Net Prices: Cloth, $7.50 Sheep, $9.50; Half Morocco, $12.00; Full Morocco $14.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York

"The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest" You can lessen

LIFE'S BURDEN by using SAPOLIO

It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for cleaning purposes...

COPYRIGHT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A NEW REFERENCE WORK OF SURPASSING VALUE

ADVANCE OFFER
$7.50
SPECIAL PRICE

A great new reference work is now almost ready. It embraces a complete, accurate, and convenient historical reference record of every important event in every department of human interest, the world over, from the earliest civilization up to present times. No such exhaustive or compact record has ever before been attempted. This great and monumental cyclopedia will be welcomed by hosts of busy people who have long felt the want of such an historical compendium. The compilation has entailed years of labor and great expense. We have, however, decided to place it WITHIN REACH OF ALL. While the regular price when published will be $10.00, advance subscribers who sign and return the following advance-offer coupon may secure the work for only $7.50. NO MONEY NEED BE SENT NOW. The book will be ready in the fall. It will be 8vo, cloth, and will contain about 1,400 pages.

REGULAR PRICE
$10.00
WHEN PUBLISHED

CYCLOPEDIA OF CLASSIFIED DATES

Compiled by Charles E. Little

Compiler of the Famous Reference Works "Historical Lights," "Biblical Lights and Side Lights," Etc., Etc. .. ..

It furnishes a complete, orderly, and readily accessible record of the history of every country and every people during nearly seventy centuries. It is at once a Gazetteer, a Dictionary of Names, and a complete chronology of literature, the arts and sciences, theology, politics, etc. This broad survey is untrammeled by racial, religious, or political prejudices, the prime aims having been accuracy and thoroughness. .. ..

AN ACCURATE OUTLINE OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY

For Convenience of Reference the Contents are Arranged under the Following Departments

A Universal History of
ARMY AND NAVY

Including records of the development of military and naval equipment, organization, tactics, principles, etc. Giving all the great conflicts on land and sea since the earliest battles. The Civil War in the United States is treated with great fulness, 700 actions being recorded, with date, locality, results, etc. The cyclopedia forms a complete war history.

A Universal History of
ART, SCIENCE, NATURE

It is a most valuable cyclopedia of the arts and sciences, and of the important phenomena of nature. Thus it includes notable events in invention, discovery, drama, music, painting, architecture, etc.; besides giving important and interesting occurrences in nature, such as great storms, astronomical events, floods, earthquakes, sunspots, etc.

A Universal History of
THE CHURCH

It forms a valuable history of the Church from its earliest conception, and of the religions which preceded the Christian religion. This department includes, among other features, the rise of Church organizations, pioneer churches, dioceses, archdioceses, synods, assemblies, conventions, heresy trials, mission enterprises, religious societies, etc.

A Universal History of
THE STATE

Under this department will be found those events which are intimately connected with the history of government and legislation, such as: The rise and fall of monarchies; the establishment of republican government; the American Congresses, with important votes taken; rise and fall of political parties, with data forming a political history of every country.

A Universal History of
SOCIETY

The social conditions, movements, and industries of the various peoples of the world are outlined in a valuable record of progress from the serf to the citizen. It includes records of the establishment and abolition of slavery, temperance and prohibition movements, labor laws, strikes, riots, labor organizations, benevolent and philanthropic schemes, etc., etc.

A Universal History of
LITERATURE, EDUCATION

A complete chronology of literature and education is afforded. Among the important topics included in these records are: The appearance of the first publications; yearly issue of books; notable incidents in the world of literature; first schools and colleges; educational bequests; graduation of eminent men; college presidents; educational laws, etc.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS This classification includes nearly 10,000 names of important persons of all times and places. A brief description indicating profession, office, or position of the person referred to accompanies each name.

MISCELLANEOUS In this section are included general topics which would not naturally be looked for under the other classifications, such as railway openings and construction, epidemic diseases, census returns, accidents, etc.

EVERY FACILITY FOR QUICK REFERENCE

The reference facilities are complete and simple. Few cross-references are necessary. A very full index, together with full-face text titles and dates, furnishes abundant reference helps.

SPECIAL ADVANCE OFFER The price of this great cyclopedia when published will be $10.00. It will be supplied to advance subscribers for only $7.50. Quickly sign and return the coupon opposite. No money need be sent till the book is ready, which will not be before the fall. We guarantee satisfaction.

ADVANCE-OFFER COUPON
Little's Cyclopedia of Classified Dates.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 *Lafayette* Place, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—I accept your special advance offer of "Little's Cyclopedia of Classified Dates" at $7.50, and I will send you the money when you notify me that the book is ready for delivery. The book is to be sent, carriage prepaid by you, and it is understood that it will be in every respect the same as will be the regular edition at $10.00 per copy, when issued, and that you guarantee satisfaction.

Name.....

Post-Office.....

Date..... *State*.....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RED CROSS NEEDS RAPIDLY MULTIPLY

Urgent Calls for Relief from Philippines, Cuba, and the Home Camps.

Tons of Supplies Soon to be Hurried into Cuban Towns.

Red Cross Can Not Meet All Requisitions for Supplies, etc., from Montauk. Army Surgeons Call for 100 Nurses. More Money Needed.

Join *The Voice* Quick Relief Plan and Help the Red Cross Meet Every Need.

There has been a general increase in requisitions for Red Cross aid during the past week. From the Orient, the West Indies, and the home camps, the relief needs continue to multiply and amplify in bewildering numbers. The cessation of hostilities has opened many new fields for Red Cross aid. "The work in the Philippines promises to assume large proportions," says Judge Joseph Sheldon, Red Cross organizer on the Pacific Coast. A Red Cross field hospital has already been established near Manila. Requisitions for tons of supplies to relieve the widespread suffering throughout Cuba are looked for immediately, and the Society is making every effort to promptly despatch cargoes of food, clothing, and medicine to the Cuban coast towns. More supplies are needed for the Red Cross work in Porto Rico. Requests for nurses, cooks, and all kinds of supplies are pouring in from Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, in such numbers that the Society is unable to meet them all. Unexpected needs are arising in every quarter where relief work is under way.

Generous responses from the people have enabled the Red Cross to relieve thousands of cases of suffering. The work of the Society is now greater than ever before, and there must be no diminution in the size or number of contributions. On the other hand, an increase is urgently needed. Peace must be made more glorious by the continued relief of suffering, till the suffering shall be entirely effaced.

RED CROSS SUPPLY COMMITTEE EMPHASIZES NEED FOR MORE MONEY.

At a recent meeting of the Red Cross Supply Committee the needs for larger contributions were emphasized. *The Sun*, New York, in its report of the meeting, says:

"It was announced at the meeting that the committee felt, from all accounts, that the needs of the work in money and supplies were going to be very great, and that it was hoped that there would be a continuance, instead of a relaxation, of the subscriptions. Altho there is about $30,000 on hand, almost all of this will be required to fill the demands already received by the committee. . . . Mr. Douglass Robinson told all the Red Cross auxiliaries represented at the meeting that money for the general fund was needed now more than supplies, as the demands from the camps were for things that could not be sent in, and had to be specially purchased."

MORE DEMANDS FOR RELIEF AT MONTAUK THAN RED CROSS CAN MEET.

Requests for Red Cross nurses, cooks, and all descriptions of camp supplies are pouring in every day from the Red Cross agent at Montauk. There are nearly 800 soldiers confined in the various hospitals at Montauk.

All these patients require the most careful nursing. The army surgeons at Camp Wikoff have sent an urgent requisition to the Red Cross for 100 more nurses. The expenses of maintaining this large corps are enormous. The yacht *Red Cross* is being used as a transfer for fever patients. Four tank cars are being used by the Red Cross to supply pure water to the camp. Kitchens have been opened by the Society, and cots, food, and clothing are being sent to the camp in large quantities. This vast relief work is necessitating an enormous expenditure, and it is important that it shall not be hindered by any falling off in the size or number of contributions.

THOUSANDS IN CUBA CRY FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND MEDICINES.

Almost immediately after the cessation of hostilities in Cuba, Clara Barton began preparations for the Red Cross relief work in Havana. The suffering in Havana is known to be terrible. A despatch to *The Sun*, New York, speaking of the destitution in the city says:

"The reconcentrados are hoping that the Americans will soon arrive, and many are heard to say: '*Benditos sean los Americanos.*'

"Most of the Havana restaurants are closed. *The situation among the poor is terrible, and many dogs, cats, and other animals are helping to feed starving people.*

"At St. Nicholas and Virtudes streets a store called La India was attacked by several women and men who were wandering around the streets in a starving condition. Four were hurt in the disturbance.

"At Guanabacoa and Regla many die daily."

Other coast cities which have been blockaded, and inland cities which have been held by the Spanish forces, are centers of widespread suffering. Food, clothing, and medicines are to be hurried to these points in enormous quantities by the Red Cross Society. From over the entire island come pathetic calls for Red Cross help. The Red Cross will tax its utmost resources to promptly meet these urgent needs.

PEACE BRINGS NO REST FOR RED CROSS. OTHER AND NEW FIELDS OF RELIEF WORK.

The relief needs of our soldiers in the camps and those still remaining at the front call for large contributions. *The Sun*, New York, says in a recent editorial:

"Probably peace will bring no rest, for some time to come, to the Society of the Red Cross. There should be no slacking of its energy and no diminution of interest in its work on the part of its individual members, until the sick list has been wiped out of the camps.

"The battle of Malate is another warning to the Society to look after the army in the Philippines. Many thousands of men will be there surely for many months. And the peculiar comforts afforded by agencies outside the Government are sure to be needed. The sick and wounded men that have carried guns have welcomed the Red Cross with joy and gratitude."

LET EVERYBODY SEND HELP FOR THESE URGENT RED CROSS NEEDS.

Can any one hesitate to contribute at once to this noble work to the utmost of his or her ability? Send 50 cents, $1, $10, $100, or more. Send it quickly. It is needed at once.

We appeal to our readers to send contributions to us at once to be forwarded to the Red Cross Society. Every one who gives at least $1.00 will receive the beautiful picture "The Accolade" as a souvenir, Address Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place. New York.

PHYSICIAN'S LEDGER

A convenient, skilfully arranged, indexed Ledger; ruled spaces for 1,500 accounts, running 7 years each; names of months printed in columns to left of each Dr. and Cr. account; over 500 pages 9 x 14 inches in size, all numbered; suggestions on "Opening the Ledger," "Itemizing a Ledger Account," "Short Accounts," "Cash Business and Record in Ledger."

Bound in half leather, with gold stamp. Regular price, $6.75. Special to "Literary Digest" subscribers $5, cash with order. Book sent carriage prepaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 30 Lafayette Pl., New York

FLASH-LIGHTS ON THE SPANIARD

A thrilling story of the Spaniard of all times, tersely and entertainingly told, and answering many questions of present interest.

THE SPANIARD IN HISTORY

By JAMES C. FERNALD.

Author of "A Study of the Inquisition"; Editor "The Students' Standard Dictionary."

With Maps of Spain, Cuba, and The Philippine Islands.

PRAISED BY STATESMEN AND PRESS

Senator John M. Thurston says:

"It is a work of absorbing interest, and I cordially commend it to the reading public generally, and especially to every patriotic citizen."

Senator W. P. Frye says:

"I find it to be exceedingly interesting. It ought to be in the hands of all Americans."

Senator Cushman K. Davis says;

"It is a most interesting work, well written, and presenting its facts in a most excellent manner."

Representative Amos J. Cummings says:

"It is exceedingly interesting and right to the point at the present time. I have read it with absorbing interest."

Senator H. D. Money says:

"It is a clear and powerful condensation of the historical reasons for the Spanish character of to-day."

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger says:

"I have read the 'Spaniard in History' with great interest. It is one of the most instructive publications on the subject that has come to my attention."

The Springfield Republican says:

"Mr. Fernald's book is to be commended for its clear and philosophical presentment of the causes which shaped the national type and were responsible for both the greatness and the decline of Spain."

The San Francisco Chronicle says:

"A very discriminating and meritorious condensation of vital events in the history of the Spanish people and their government."

The Washington Post says:

"A comprehensive and clear review of the essential facts and Spanish history as illustrating Spanish character."

The New York Herald says:

"A timely book. . . . Its aim is briefly but succinctly to rehearse the part which the native of the Iberian Peninsula has played in the evolution of the modern world."

The Burlington Hawkeye says:

"The author has come to the rescue of the great mass of the public who are eager to learn something of the Spanish."

The Outlook says:

"The lesson of interest to the American people is graphically outlined in Mr. Fernald's well-written pages."

Gunton's Magazine says:

"It is so attractively written that whoever reads the first few pages will be sure to read it through."

Elaborate cover design by George Wharton Edwards. 12mo, Cloth. Price, 75 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,

30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XVII., NO. 10. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER, 437

ublished Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label **the second week** after a remittance is received.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CZAR'S APPEAL FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

LAST Saturday, August 27, *The Official Messenger*, of St. Petersburg, published a document of which the London *Telegraph* says, "Rarely, if ever, was there a more important document in the history of the world," and which the London *Chronicle* characterizes as the most striking document of the century. This important paper was a communication from Count Muravieff, Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, made by order of the Czar, to all the foreign representatives in St. Petersburg, proposing a conference of all the powers to consider the subject of a reduction in armament and the maintenance of a world-wide peace. The first paragraph of the document, as cabled to the daily papers of this country, is as follows:

"The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in the existing condition of the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. His majesty, the emperor, my august master, has been won over to this view. In the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers, the imperial Government thinks the present moment would be very favorable to seek by means of international discussion the most effectual means of insuring to all peoples the benefits of real and durable peace, and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments."

Count Muravieff then recites, in general terms, the industrial and financial burdens which the maintenance of vast and ever-growing armaments imposes upon the people, and the menace that arises against the very object of these armaments, namely, the preservation of peace. He concludes as follows:

"It appears evident, then, that if this state of things is prolonged it will inevitably lead to the very cataclysm which it is desired to avert, and the horrors of which make every thinking being shudder in advance.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek a means of warding off the calamities that are threatening the whole world is a supreme duty which to-day is imposed on all states.

"Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to order that I propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court, the meeting of a conference which would have to occupy itself with this grave problem. This conference would be, by the help of God, a happy presage of the century which is about to open. It would converge in one powerful focus the efforts of all the states which are sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord. It would at the same time cement an agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, on which rest the security of states and the welfare of the peoples."

The views already quoted from the London *Telegraph* and *Chronicle* indicate the deep interest attached to this document in England. The London *Standard* discusses the practical difficulties involved in the contemplated step and the necessity of something better than paper protocols to insure peace, but expresses sympathy with the Czar's suggestions. The London *Times* assumes the favor of England, the United States, Austria, and Italy for the proposition, and thinks Germany has already consented. It adds: "Whatever the issue, the proposal must forthwith be discussed in a practical spirit by practical statesmen of all civilized nations. No wise man will pretend that, even if this is all, it is little for the Czar to have accomplished."

The London *Daily News* also considers England's acceptance a matter of course, thinks the Czar can not be suspected of self-interest in making the proposition, and declares that by it he has achieved a more righteous and more lasting fame than that achieved by the proudest conqueror of his house. The London *Morning Post* expresses a skeptical view:

"Only the armies would be reduced on the continent. Our fleet would have to go. If the peace proved a truce, as it undoubtedly would, an army could be restored in two or three years, but our fleet could not be restored in from ten to twenty years. Then Russia would be in excellent condition to proceed in her old fashion. On the whole the suit of Russia will not suit us."

THE LITERARY DIGEST goes to press too early to give this week more than a few of the editorial expressions from American journals.

Probably Sincere and Certainly Momentous.—"Is the proposition sincere?

"There are reasons in plenty for suspecting that it is not, but there are some very strong ones for thinking that it is wholly so. The strongest is that the real and lasting interests of Russia will be served not by war, but by peace, and will be immediately advanced by the assurance of peace and relief from the need of preparing for war. The strength of Russia is rude but enormous and rapidly developing. Her relative growth, not merely in extent of territory and in population, but in productive capacity, in industrial and commercial activity during the last half-century has been greater than that of any country in Europe, and in many regards has equaled that of the United States. . . . Her imperative need to-day is peace, a chance to reduce the burdens of taxation, a chance to develop her resources and her trade.

"These she can get if the other powers will agree. She can, indeed, in the judgment of some of the wisest statesmen of England, get them, and to great mutual advantage by an agreement with Great Britain alone. If the outcome of the proposed con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ference should be a compact between these two great powers defining the limits of their expansion in regions where each has interests, and securing to each the freedom of trade that the British flag carries wherever it floats, peace between them, and peace for the world, would be immensely strengthened if not secured. Russia need not fear the 'open door.' Through it she could advance to prosperity such as no exclusive system could ever give her.

"The proposition for a conference being thus in the highest sense practical, the ground for believing it sincere is obvious. It may be the beginning of the most momentous and beneficent movement of modern history, indeed of all history."—*The Times, New York.*

A Mighty Stride Toward Universal Peace.—"Coming from the Czar of Russia, it will command the attention of the other powers. Germany, France, Great Britain, the United States, and other lesser nations can not afford to refuse to enter into such a conference. It may not lead at once to a rational disarmament and an agreement to refer all matters in dispute to arbitration, but it will pave the way for this desirable result. The jealousies and doubts of each other, nourished through centuries of warfare, can not be dissipated in a day. The proposal to disarm will be viewed with more or less suspicion; but no one could make it with a better grace than the Czar, who has appeared to be getting ready to greatly extend his dominion in Asia, and who is powerful enough to command the respect of his strongest rival.

"It is doubtful whether our children's children will see a complete realization of the peace program; but a mighty stride has been taken toward its realization with the conversion of the Czar to the belief that by international agreement some other means of settling differences can be found than war, for which such costly preparation must be made and maintained by all nations."—*The Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

An Epochal Document.—"The millennium of European disarmament is brought within the range of profitable discussion, if not of practicable policies, by the Czar's note to the representatives of foreign powers at his capital. It will produce, and is doubtless intended to produce, no immediate effect, but it will give the universal peace and arbitration parties of the world a standing in the forum of international public opinion which they have never before enjoyed. This, altho it contemplates a return only to the comparatively moderate establishments of the pre-Bismarckian era.

"The origin of the proposal is a matter of surprise only on first thought. In making it, Russia merely continues to assert the primacy which she has claimed more and more openly of late years. It is, perhaps, the boldest of her recent assumptions this, that no one could mistake her motives, ascribing them either to timidity or impoverishment.

"Even as a state paper the document is epochal, and however far it may go toward the prevention of the general war which most European observers have regarded as the necessary preface to disarmament, it is a notable official check to the spread of the spirit of militarism."—*The Press, New York.*

A Warning to American Jingoes.—"The explanation of this extraordinary imperial protest against war and the things of war is probably this: The young Czar has humanitarian feelings, and these are lacerated by the present condition of affairs. On his own initiative, as a benevolent despot, he makes known his sentiments to the world. But even the Czar can not rise above his environment, and it is likely that the more 'practical' statesmen of his own empire and of Europe will merely humor his feelings, hold the conference, and go on as before. . . . . .

"There is one nation in the world, however, which is more favored than any other in ability to realize the hopes of the Czar. That nation is the United States. Supremely placed in the geography of world politics, we have hitherto escaped the burdens and dangers of which this leader of the European war lords so bitterly complains. Yet, amazing as it will seem to our posterity, at the very moment when a cry of despair because of the curse of militarism is wrung from Russia's emperor, the American people are being lured to assume the same burdens under which these other nations groan."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

"It is an excellent suggestion, in the line of reason and good feeling. There will be doubt in some quarters whether the proposed disarmament is seriously meant. But there ought, nevertheless, to be everywhere an eager disposition to cooperate with the Czar and find out whether the military burdens that oppress the Old World may not be lessened. The peoples are being ruined by excessive taxes, the Russians most of all. Our jingoes, however, will hardly welcome the Czar's pacific idea. They want the army of the United States permanently increased."—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONTEST.

THE controversy between Russia and China over the proposed extension of the Peking, Tientsin, and New-chwang railway and the projected railway from Peking to Hankow has elicited a very considerable interest in this country. Yet this interest does not arise, apparently, from a very acute feeling that our own national affairs are importantly affected. The new extension of the Peking, Tientsin, and New-chwang railroad runs north and east of Peking to the Liau-Tong gulf, through territory which, Russia claims, lies within her "sphere of influence." The contract secured by a British bank to "finance" the road, taking a mortgage upon it as security for the bonds, has been repudiated by the Chinese Government upon Russia's demand. At about the same time it transpired that the Peking-Hankow railroad, running due south of Peking to the Yang-tse-Kiang, through territory lying in the British "sphere of influence," has been financed by the Belgians and French, who are friendly to Russia and supposed to be acting in her interest.

With the strife between England and Russia in the far East we have not generally considered ourselves directly concerned, in so far as the strife pertained to political predominance. The industrial and commercial features of the present strife are, however, of considerable direct concern to us, and all the more so because of our growing interest in the Pacific trade since the annexation of Hawaii and the establishment of a foothold in the Philippines.

England's announcement of her open-door policy in China, and her reported intention to stand on that as an ultimatum in the present case, elicited some response in American journals, tho the response has not been very general. It is now reported from London (tho not officially confirmed) that Lord Salisbury has concluded to change this policy and to demand of Russia simply an acknowledgment that the Yang-tse-Kiang valley is within the British "sphere of influence" and a disclaimer of any intention to undermine that influence.

In the department of "Foreign Topics" this week we present extracts from foreign journals on the situation. Below we present some from American journals, confining ourselves for the most part to those which treat the situation as it affects American interests:

Magnitude of the Prize Contended For.—"Those who may wonder vaguely why Englishmen should so concern themselves about the control of the trade of the Yang-tse-Kiang valley should remember that it is in size and population one of the great world empires which, opened up to unrestricted commerce, is a prize well worth fighting for. A territory nearly equal to Europe in extent, comprising some 859,000 square miles with a population of 259,000,000, it makes up a market of such tremendous possibilities that the British may well be excused their rage if, through a vacillating policy on the part of the Government, they see a region now practically in their own sphere of influence exclusively invaded by outsiders. Navigable by ocean steamers as far as Hankow, 600 miles from the sea, the river is further accessible by light-draft boats as far as Tchang, nearly 1,000 miles from Shanghai. As Hankow nearly divides this region in two, a railroad in control of powers hostile to British commerce would tap the up-river trade at a crucial point and so break up English commercial supremacy.

"And tho the road is not likely to be built, and even if built not formidable by reason of the wretched trading abilities of French and Russians, still the threat of the diversion disturbs John Bull, who has ever believed the commerce of the Yang-tse was to con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tinue his by reason of the primacy of enterprise and commercial influence, since England has the lion's share of the traffic at Shanghai and the ten river treaty ports. These ports drain provinces the density of whose population almost seems incredible. The westernmost, Szechuen, for instance, which is about as large as California and Maine rolled into one, has a population of 75,000,000 to compare with California-Maine's total of about 2,000,000. The smallest province in area, Kweichau, which is at the head of inland navigation, is about as big as Missouri, but has 8,000,000 people to contrast with Missouri's 2,600,000."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

Our Interest in China.—"Our interest in the fate of China began with our Pacific carrying trade fifty years ago, and has grown with the expansion of our Pacific commerce till it is second only to that of Great Britain. During all these years our interest has been common with the British, and it remains so on the commercial side. With the political and diplomatic entanglements into which the exactions of trade are drawing Great Britain we desire to have nothing to do; but with the fundamental motives of the policy which is slowly urging her to war we have the liveliest sympathy. If war comes, we probably shall take no part in it as a nation; but as a people we shall encourage British efforts and delight in British triumphs as sincerely and keenly as she sympathized in our victory over Spain. The reason is plain. That war will be inspired, as this was inspired, by the ripest instinct of civilization whose most forward evangelists it is the mission of these two nations to be. . . . There is one form of moral support which Great Britain will expect, and which we can hardly refuse, and that is acceptance of that share of responsibility for maintaining Anglo-Saxon principles and traditions in the East which chance has thrown unsought into our hands. We are not called on to enter into the scramble for China, but the least we can do is to keep the door open in the Philippines. It will be a small return for equal opportunities of trade in India and Central China to retain and govern these islands in the interest of Anglo-Saxon civilization."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

We Can Not Afford to Sit Idly by.—"For the Republicans to acknowledge that this country has any interest in the possible partition of China is significant, for it shows an abandonment of the foolish 'home-market-is-enough' policy which has been the necessary accompaniment of exorbitant tariff rates. It is that cry which has made it possible for the specially protected interests to continue their robbery of the people long after their infant industries have grown gray from old age.

"That the United States has a deep interest in the happenings in China it does not require a student of international affairs to see. If there is a nation vitally interested in fair trade in the Orient, it is this one which, under favorable conditions, is sure to outstrip all others in the control of the commerce in that richest of fields. This is the one field left for development, at least the one which holds out to us the greatest promise. Fair trade, fair opportunities, no discrimination against us—that is all we need. We should have that if it is in our power to secure it.

"At the bottom of the present complications which bid fair to plunge Great Britain and Russia into war is this same desire for fair trade. . . . Whatever happens, Great Britain can be counted upon to take care of herself. In any partitioning of China she will not be left out. Not so with the United States. We would not take a hand in the partitioning if we were asked, and we will not be asked. But we are vitally interested in fair trade with China. The field belongs to us more than to any of the others who are talking so blithely of shutting us out of it, for that will be the practical effect of dismemberment of the Chinese empire. Are we to sit idly by and let this dismemberment go on?"—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

Russia's Policy Not Likely to Injure Us.—"A war between England and Russia, it is hardly necessary to say, would not be lightly entered upon by either power. Russia would not begin such a war, because she has everything that she wants now. Time works for her. She has only to wait in order to secure the fruits that are ripening for her. On the other hand, England can not go to war without a *casus belli*. It is no cause of war to say that Russia has designs on China that she intends to execute some years hence. Russia disavows any unfriendly designs, and if it were insisted that it is unfriendly to England to acquire a seaport on the Chinese coast, she might point to Hongkong, and say that she was only following the enlightened example of Great Britain. She might ask whether all the unappropriated land in the world is reserved for the Anglo-Saxon race. As for railroad concessions in China, it is not a *casus belli* that the Russian ambassador is more influential than the English ambassador with Li Hung Chang, or that the latter has been bought with Russian gold. . . .

"We do not believe that Russia will close any door now open in north China. To do so would expose her to the risk of enmity on the part of both England and the United States—an enmity which might not of itself lead to war, but would serve as a perpetual irritant, and thus inflame any other cause of war that might arise in the course of revolving years. We have a traditional friendship for Russia, which has been considerably cooled by the belief that at one time she contemplated joint interference with other continental powers in our war with Spain. If she should close any doors to our Chinese trade, which are now open by treaty or otherwise, she could count upon us for an enemy thereafter—not a fighting enemy, perhaps, but a watchful one. Her statesmen can not be ignorant of this fact, and they will, no doubt, give it due weight in settling their policy in north China."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

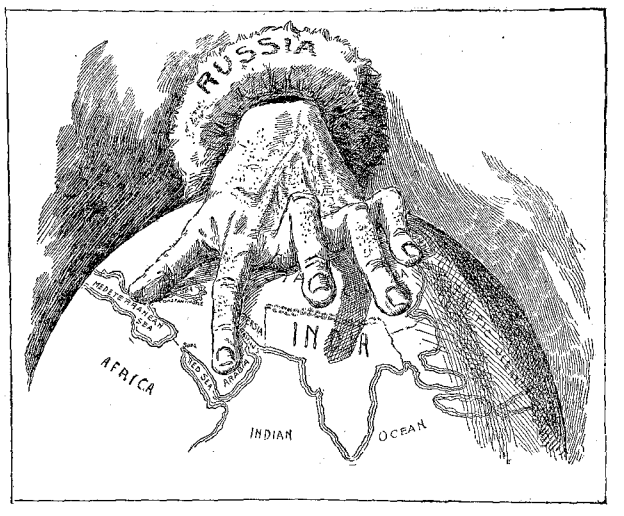
Our Opportunity Lost.—"The three powers whose interests lead them to advocate 'the open door' are Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Between them, for this purpose, an informal alliance already exists by the community of their interests. Our own interest has not been intelligently represented or adequately appreciated by the State Department. If it had been, our sympathy with the British contention would have been loudly and long ago proclaimed. The whole trade of the Philippine Islands, if we could secure it all for ourselves, is a mere fraction of the trade which we might reasonably hope to do with China within a few years, if the Chinese barriers were removed and no European barriers were put up in their places.

"We have really a very great stake in the settlement of the Chinese question. It is conceivable that intelligent and early action on our part in conjunction with England and Japan might have turned the scale and left the door open. There seems no longer to be any hope of that."—*The Times, New York.*

"We should be blind not to recognize the fact that, with reference to the Celestial empire, there is between the English and ourselves a complete solidarity of interests. How far that recognition should carry us need not be decided now. Meanwhile we should not for a moment underrate the gravity of the threatened complications in eastern Asia, nor their momentous bearing on the present and future welfare of our people."—*The Sun, New York.*

"There will be much hesitation in this country before acceding to any policy antagonistic to the interests or undertakings of Russia. The traditional friendship between that country and our own is a bond that will be broken reluctantly, especially as it rests upon favors granted by the Russian Government and gratitude felt by the United States."—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

"It is earnestly to be hoped that the President will see the wisdom of acting with England in the endeavor to open the ports of



PADEREWSKI'S SPAN NOT IN IT WITH ALEX'S.—*The Republican, Denver.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

China to the trade of the world, and that he will also give a proof of the sincerity of our adhesion to the basic principle of commercial freedom by the concession of like freedom of trade in any territory which we may acquire in the East. Even should the Philippines become an American possession we would control but a trifling portion of the Orient; but our rightful share in the trade of the whole must be measured by our geographical situation and by the rapid development of the great States on our Pacific coast. San Francisco, Portland, and the cities on Puget Sound are destined to become great marts of commerce."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

CONDUCT OF THE CUBANS.

AS the war with Spain has progressed, a growing hostility between American and Cuban soldiers has become manifest in the reports from the front. This feeling culminated in General Garcia's withdrawal from the forces around Santiago and in the sending of his resignation to the Cuban commander-in-chief (see LITERARY DIGEST, July 30). The feeling of many of our soldiers in regard to the Cubans has been voiced in the following utterance made, according to report, by Major-General Young, who commanded the Second Brigade in General Wheeler's division:

"As far as my personal observation goes the insurgents are a lot of degenerates, absolutely devoid of honor or gratitude. They are no more capable of self-government than the savages of Africa. They are a mixture of the negro, Spanish, Italian, and Indian, and inherit only the bad qualities of each. The United States can not afford to turn Cuba over to them. They would loot everything in sight and then turn in and rob each each other. Most of the leaders of the so-called Cuban army are adventurers, ready to sacrifice everything and everybody to further their personal ends. It is my opinion that few of them would hesitate to sell out to the Spaniards if fully convinced that the United States will not deliver the island over to them. We should never turn that beautiful and rich island over to a lot of degenerates, who are not capable of self-government."

On the strength of such reports, some of the American journals —not many—are disposed to speak bitterly of the Cubans, and many more, while free from bitter expressions, manifest a growing doubt of the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves. The Cubans are not without their earnest defenders at this juncture. The most elaborate defense that has appeared is made by Senator Foraker; but General Ludlow, Admiral Sampson, General Wheeler, General O. O. Howard, and others are all quoted on the same side. General Ludlow's letter to General Garcia, dated July 15, has been widely printed. One extract was as follows:

"Permit me to say to you that your forces have performed most notable service, and their work has been invaluable to us, not only in scouting and procuring information, but in the vital matter of the construction of trenches and defenses for the investment of the city.

"Your people have accomplished an immense amount of this work with almost no appliances whatever, and have cheerfully surrendered the use of them to our own troops when the continuation of the investment rendered it necessary to move our regiments forward to the right.

"I make this statement, general, personally and not officially, because I am but a subordinate commander, but do so for the reason that I have been more closely in touch with your forces and have had better occasion to observe their work and the value of their cooperation than perhaps any other."

Admiral Sampson is quoted by the Washington *Times* in the same vein:

"I was very forcibly impressed with the Cubans. Of course I was not ashore as much as the officers of the army, but I saw a great deal of the Cubans and their commander, General Garcia. They were not well clothed, and naturally made a very poor showing at first glance, but that could not be helped, considering the hardships of the long fight which they had waged against Spain.

"General Garcia is a grand old man, and I learned to admire him during my short stay before Santiago. I think it very natural that he should withdraw his men when it seems that he was not invited to witness the surrender of Santiago. He had waged a war in that country for several years, and had even been captured once, and it was not out of the ordinary for him to set his heart upon seeing the fall of Santiago.

"It has been asserted that he was invited by General Shafter. As to that I do not know. He said himself that he was not, and under the circumstances it was appropriate that he should be invited. When he withdrew his men his reason was probably sufficient and good.

"I think the Cubans will be able to govern themselves, that is, judging from what I saw of them. Garcia seemed to appreciate the purposes and aims of the Americans, and the men of his army were disposed to do the right thing, too."

Much criticism of General Garcia was made at the time for allowing the Spanish forces in Santiago to be reinforced by a column from Manzanillo. General Garcia's only direct reference to this, in his official report, which reached the Cuban Junta August 22, is as follows:

"On the night of the 3d (of July), and by the road to El Cobre, a column of the enemy, 5,000 strong, entered the city under Colonel Escario, having left Manzanillo on the 22d of June and being hurried by the Manzanillo division up to Baire. From Baire that column was attacked by forces of General Francis Estrado, suffering heavy losses, the dead having been left strewn by the road. With that column Lieutenant-Colonel Lora fought, accompanied by the cavalry of the division of Bayamo, and also by my escort of cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Pouey. Colonel Escario recovered somewhat at Palma, where he left his wounded and from there he moved into Santiago de Cuba by the Cobre road, having sustained some firing. Perhaps the entry of this column into the city might have been prevented had I been able to go to meet it with my forces, but in that case I should have been obliged to abandon my position [assigned to him, according to Garcia, by General Shafter] on the right flank of the American army."

General Joseph Wheeler is thus quoted by Senator Foraker:

"General Wheeler, who was here [Washington, D. C.] yesterday [August 17], is as familiar with the facts as any other man living, and he uses substantially this language in commenting upon the subject. He said that, while the Cuban soldiers were poor, half-starved, and many of them almost naked, and not drilled and disciplined as our soldiers are, and not accustomed to fighting in solid formation as our soldiers fight, yet there was not an instance in which they refused to obey any order or respond to any request made upon them, to his knowledge; that, on the contrary, they seemed anxious to do everything in their power, and that where there were miscarriages it was due to lack of understanding of our language and inability to comprehend just what was wanted of them. At El Paso, one of the points in the Santiago battle, where 300 of the Cubans fought, 47 of their number were killed and wounded, or more than fifteen per cent., as high a percentage of casualties as any other organization can show."

Senator Foraker's letter was written August 18, and addressed to C. M. Runyon, Esq., Columbus, Ohio. He quotes other army officers to the same effect as the above, and denies a report that he had changed his attitude toward the Cubans (he advocated recognition of the Cuban republic). He says further:

"It has been furthermore persistently published and circulated that the Cubans murder their prisoners and loot all the towns they take.

"It is a notorious fact, well established, that they do not do anything of the kind. There are, no doubt, individual excesses of cruelty and cases of pillage, but the Cubans have from the beginning returned to the Spaniards upon parole all the prisoners taken in battle. This has been done under the orders of Gomez, and the Cuban generals and officers hold receipts from the Spanish authorities in witness of their humanity in this regard, and there has not been an instance during all this war where a helpless Spanish prisoner has been murdered by Cuban authority; whereas, on the other hand, there has scarcely been an instance

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

where a Cuban prisoner taken by the Spaniards has not been deported or shot. . . . . .

"It would be no wonder if, with such an experience of blood and murder, tyranny and oppression, the Cubans would mercilessly put to death their Spanish oppressors at every opportunity, and it is one of the amazing spectacles of restraint that instead of thus retaliating they have, as I have already stated, surrendered their prisoners unharmed when taken.

"As to looting the towns, the charge is equally baseless."

The following statement is made by the Cuban newspaper *El Triumfo*, which began publication a few days ago in Gibara, after that town was captured by the Cubans. We take the quotation from the columns of *The Sun*, New York. It is said to reflect correctly the views of the insurgents:

"This paper will have malice toward none, no thoughts of the past, no personal ambitions, no compromising connections. Our only aim will be to further the interests of the island of Cuba and follow the guidance of our conscience. We enter the ranks of journalism determined to defend with high views and exalted spirit the noble aspirations of the Cuban people, who have for ages been subjected to the ill-treatment of a despotic and arbitrary government which has never known natural laws or noble or generous sentiments or impulses. In speaking of the Cuban people, our loyalty compels us to include in that category all who live in Cuba, who recognize the Cubans as a people, and who identify themselves with Cuban interests. We do not consider the accident of birth, and we have no doubt of the sympathy and aid of those who, altho born outside of Cuba, have proclaimed and defended Cuba's liberty. For them we have a much greater respect than for those who, while calling themselves Cubans, have never attended to the calls of their conscience. Our independence is near, and soon our country will be free from the dominion of Spain and reconstructed. Then it will not be thought a crime to be called a Cuban and to feel the noble aspiration to have a country. Our program is simple and brief and can be expressed in the following forms:

"First—Defense of the republic of Cuba.

"Second—The superiority of democratic principles.

"Third—Equality and impartiality in our dealings with all citizens of Cuba, without regard to color or previous condition, establishing a difference only between the pernicious and the true."

T. Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban junta in this country, in a recent interview, indicates that the Cubans have by no means relinquished their hope of forming a permanent republic to take the place of the present provisional government. He states that the Cuban leaders expect the United States to comply fully with the pledge made by Congress in the joint resolution, April 19. In regard to this pledge, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, in his recent address before the American Bar Association (of which he is now president), spoke as follows:

"The Government must not be held too rigidly to purposes and expectations declared before the commencement of the war and in utter ignorance of its possible results. If that had been the rule, our fathers would never have been permitted to declare and maintain our independence, for it was only a month before the battle of Lexington that Franklin declared to Lord Chatham that he had traveled far and wide in America and had not found one man drunk or sober who was in favor of independence. If that had been the rule, the Proclamation of Emancipation could never have been issued, and the shame of slavery would still blot the stars upon our flag, for at the outset nothing was more distinctly declared by Lincoln and his advisers than that slavery where it existed would not be interfered with. In war events change the situation very rapidly, and only when the end crowns the work shall we truly comprehend the great questions which await us. In the mean time let us trust the President, who has our national honor most truly and wisely at heart."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the Cubans must be given a chance at self-government, and if they do not prove equal to the task, it then will be time enough to talk about what shall be done with Cuba. The first thing the United States should do after taking possession of the island is to have all the population vote, and let the majority vote decide what shall be the future of the government.

The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) comments along the same lines:

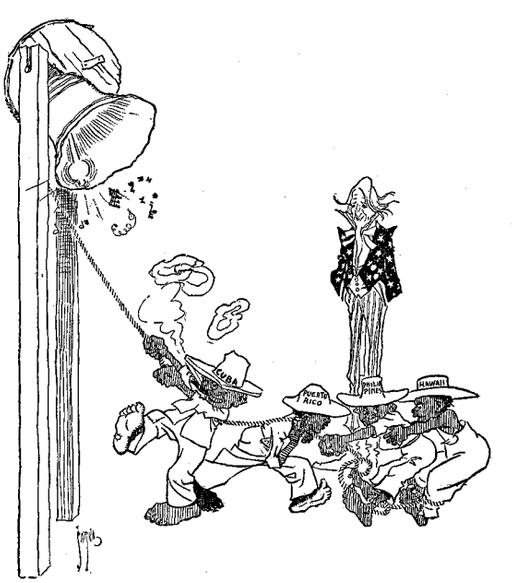
"It will become necessary, therefore, as soon as our military occupation of the island is complete, to issue a proclamation for a general election and to extend to the Cubans an opportunity to test their capacity for self-government. Then they may elect an executive and make such other provision as circumstances yet to be developed may indicate for the promulgation of a constitution and for the choice of a legislative body. How soon the time may come for making this experiment it is impossible to say."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) demands annexation without regard to the feelings of the Cubans. It quotes from an interview with a prominent Cuban lawyer, Señor Justig, printed in the Boston papers. Señor Justig belongs to the Havana bar and was in strong sympathy with the rebels, giving much aid to Maceo; but now he can see no hope for a Cuban republic. He is reported as saying:

"The illiterate Cuban is as incapable of governing himself as the veriest child. He has absolutely no idea of what the word 'freedom' means, other than something that gives him permission to appropriate anything he desires and to exist without labor. That is the Cuban insurgent. It is not so with the educated Cuban. He fully appreciates the fact that a strong hand, firm yet lenient, is necessary to the proper administration of affairs in our beautiful island. Singularly enough, in this he is supported by the better class of Spaniards. Business and professional men earnestly desire annexation of the island outright and predict for it under these conditions a bright future in trade, social, and even religious matters, one that was impossible while the island remained under the domination of Spain."

Some papers assert that the insurgents will give us no further trouble if Gomez, Garcia, and other Cuban leaders are given posts in a new (American) government of the island. The San Francisco *Chronicle* holds to this view, saying that if we can in a measure satisfy the greed of these leaders for power everything will probably go well.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) sees nothing to apologize for or condemn in the conduct of our allies. It claims that the insurgents have promptly complied with the armistice, and that the clique formed against them in the United States is doing everything in its power to discredit them and rob them of the legitimate fruits of the war. It quotes General Ludlow's letter to General Garcia, and declares that honest and unbiased



RINGING THE LIBERTY BELL.—*The Record, Chicago.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

people can not have their judgment swayed by the claque that is purposely vilifying these long-suffering patriots.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* publishes and editorially indorses a letter from Dr. J. H. Taylor, in which the following statement is made: "It is more than probable that the holders of Spanish bonds are the power back of all this detraction and contumely, and that their design is to prevent Cuban independence in order that by some hook or crook these bonds may be redeemed."

The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) speaks in justification of the suspicious attitude held by the Cubans:

"It is natural, perhaps, that they should regard any foreign authority and force with distrust, after their long and painful experience of such things, and we can not expect them to take our view of what is right and best for them until we have given them some evidence of the absolute disinterestedness of our motives and conduct regarding them. They have been fighting for years for 'freedom and independence,' not for annexation to the United States, and unqualified freedom and independence is what we promised them. We can not well blame them if they distrust our intentions in view of our own present general 'attitude' toward them."

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) takes much the same view:

"Handsome uniforms do not make brave soldiers, nor does the lack of good clothes argue a lack of bravery. Washington's soldiers during the terrible winter at Valley Forge were none the less brave because they were compelled to go about shoeless in the snows; not many of the men who followed Marion would have hesitated to rob a hen-roost if such an institution happened to be convenient. The fact that the Cubans were hungry and ragged when Shafter's army got to Cuba should not be allowed to dim the luster of the magnificent fight for liberty they have kept up against overwhelming odds."

The San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) speaks in emphatic tones on the other side of the question:

"The world is in possession of evidence now that the insurgents were a small, lawless, and disorderly element, which Spain in her decay and self-deception and corruption was incapable of controlling. Let it be understood that we did not make war for these degenerates, but in behalf of the civilized people of the island who were suffering because Spain could no longer protect their personal and property rights.

"Abundant testimony has been printed to prove that the first duty of the United States in Cuba will be to do what Spain failed to do—protect the people against the insurgents, and, if necessary, wipe the latter off the face of the earth."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) is disposed to make the subject a partizan one:

"If there ever was a purpose, which may be doubted, to give freedom and independence to Cuba, it is an abandoned purpose. We have Cuba, and in a little time the last vestige of Spanish authority in the island will disappear. But what are we to do with it? A Republican Congress will not formally annul its declaration that Cuba is and by right ought to be free and independent, but a Republican administration will deny it freedom and independence upon the plea, which may or may not be justified, but which certainly did not occur to the Republican politicians at St. Louis, that the Cubans are incapable of self-government. For men who, in the estimation of Republicans, were two years ago making a heroic struggle the Cubans seem greatly to have degenerated. They were then fit to defy the power of Spain in the effort to secure liberty and were applauded for their heroic struggle, but they are now mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, who must submit with what grace they may to our new policy of imperialism."

THE EXPANSION POLICY.

G. O. P. to D. D.—"Better pitch in, old fellow, and get an expansion on yourself." —*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

THE QUESTION OF PRIZE-MONEY.

WHY do the naval forces get prize-money for captures or for the destruction of a war-ship, while the soldiers receive nothing for similar service on shore? Reasons for the distinction, and reasons why it should be rectified, are set forth by the Indianapolis *Sentinel* as follows:

"The service of a soldier is quite as hard and as dangerous as that of a sailor, and the property destroyed is often quite as valuable to the enemy. For example, it is pointed out that in the summary of General Sheridan's report of the operations of the Army of the Shenandoah, from August 8 to December 31, 1864, inclusive, there were destroyed or captured 101 pieces of artillery, 83 artillery carriages and limbers, 35 caissons, 128 double sets of artillery harness, 2 anvils, 5,067 small arms, 23,000 rounds artillery ammunition, 131 wagons, 137 ambulances, 7 medical wagons, 1,006 sets harness, 49 battle flags, 14,163 small arms, 1,061,000 rounds small ammunition, 4,240 horses, 1,060 sets horse equipments, 553 mules, 120 flour-mills, 1 woolen-mill, 8 saw-mills, 1 powder-mill, 3 saltpeter mills, 2,300 barns, 7 furnaces, 1 railroad depot, 1 locomotive, 6 distilleries, 460,072 bushels wheat, 22,000 bushels oats, 157,076 bushels corn, 874 barrels flour, 51,380 tons hay, 500 tons of fodder, 16,438 beef cattle, 17,867 sheep, 16,141 swine, 250 calves, 12,000 pounds bacon, 10,000 pounds of tobacco, 947 miles of rails, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, 1,665 pounds of cotton yarn, 3 factories. Add to this the destruction of the James River canal, canal-boats, iron works, factories (one tobacco factory destroyed was valued at $200,000), railway bridges, salt, 41 miles of railway, government factories, stores of every conceivable kind, and it makes a total of many millions of dollars."

For all this, says *The Sentinel*, the soldiers received nothing except what was issued in lieu of rations. Why should the differences exist? The editorial continues:

"There is no logical reason for it except a difference in convenience. In olden times land soldiers used to pillage private property and hold the spoils whenever their commanders saw fit. This, of course, interfered with the movements of an army, and often destroyed the effectiveness of one, for there are many instances of routed armies rallying and defeating their enemies while the latter were engaged in pillage. A sea capture is an entirety, and does not discommode the captors beyond getting it to port. Moreover, land engagements are so much more frequent, and the damage to private property so much more serious when looting is permitted, that civilized nations naturally put a stop to it first. The United States has long stood for the inviolability of private property on the high seas as well as on land, and it is probable that this rule will before many years be in force as a part of international law. The only source of prize-money in that event would be the capture or destruction of war-ships, and there is no apparent reason why there should be any allowance to sailors for that more than to an army for the capture or destruction of artillery, forts, or munitions of war, unless it be the distinction in pay. Army officers are paid higher than naval officers of equal grade, as shown by the following comparison:

Army.		Navy.	
General	$15,000	Admiral	$13,000
Lieutenant-general	11,000	Vice-admiral	9,000
Major-general	7,500	Rear-admiral	6,000
Brigadier-general	5,500	Commodore	5,000
Colonel	4,500	Captain	4,500
Lieutenant-colonel	4,000	Commander	3,500
Major	3,500	Lieutenant-commander	2,800

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"This, however, is a distinction which can easily be rectified by law, and it is not rectified by prize-money. It is comparatively seldom that there is any chance for prize-money, and where there is it goes only to those who are lucky enough to be on hand. Equally meritorious officers and men, stationed on duty where there is no chance to meet the enemy's shipping, get no share of this prize-money. All grounds of fairness and equality sustain the position that the rates of pay in the army and navy should be equalized, and that captured property should belong to the Government. It is the only policy consistent with the American doctrine of the inviolability of private property, and the only one that will do away with the present unjust distinction between the army and the navy."

CALENDAR OF THE WAR.

August 1—The American troops at Malate, near Manila, were attacked by 3,000 Spaniards the night of July 31, and after three hours' fighting the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. Eleven Americans are killed and forty-four wounded. Aguinaldo's attitude causes anxiety to General Merritt, who asks for more troops. It is announced that Camp Alger will be abandoned on account of its unsanitary condition.

August 2—The State Department makes public the American peace demands. They include the liberation and evacuation of Cuba and the cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish Antilles and an island of the Ladrones to the United States; and provide for a commission to determine the disposition of the Philippines. Distrust of Aguinaldo increases. The surgeon-general of the army orders an investigation to fix the blame for transport-ship horrors.

August 3—The Secretary of War makes an official statement to show that no one can be blamed for the unfortunate condition of the transports *Seneca* and *Concho*. General Shafter's officers unite in a "round robin" to the effect that the army at Santiago must be moved north at once, "or perish." Colonel Roosevelt writes to the same effect.

August 4—The Secretary of War orders General Shafter's army moved north as fast as circumstances will admit. The monitor *Monterey* reaches Manila.

August 5—Inhabitants of Porto Rico continue to welcome the American troops as they advance. Little resistance is encountered.

August 6—The Spanish cabinet decides to accept the American peace terms. General Miles reports the capture of Guayama, Porto Rico. The enthusiastic welcome by the inhabitants eclipses that at Ponce.

August 8—Spain's reply reaches the French embassy at Washington. Assistant Surgeon-General Munson criticizes General Shafter and the Quartermaster's Department for the deplorable medical conditions at Santiago. General Shafter denies responsibility.

August 9—Secretary Day announces that a protocol has been agreed upon. The despatch of troops to Porto Rico is stopped. Several small encounters in Porto Rico are reported.

August 10—The first American soldier killed in Porto Rico falls near Hormigueros. The President advances Captain Sampson eight numbers, and Commodore Schley six. This makes each a rear-admiral, but with Schley ranking immediately below Sampson. Captain Clark of the *Oregon* is advanced six numbers in the captain's grade and Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright goes up eight numbers.

August 11—The text of the protocol is approved by Spain's cabinet. General Miles repulses a strong force north of Mayaguez. Two Americans and many Spaniards are killed.

August 12—The protocol is signed at Washington by French Ambassador Cambon for Spain, and Secretary Day for the United States. Orders are sent to American military and naval commanders directing the suspension of hostilities and the raising of the blockades of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila. An armistice is proclaimed by President McKinley.

August 13—Manila is taken by our troops, after the fortifications have been shelled by the fleet. News of the armistice had not been received. Captain-General Augusti escapes on the German cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*, which sails for Hongkong. Six or eight American soldiers are killed. The fleet suffers no damage.

August 15—The "Rough Riders" reach camp at Montauk Point, Long Island.

August 16—Ambassador Hay, at London, accepts the office of Secretary of State, to replace Secretary Day, who will serve on the peace commission.

August 18—Reports of an extensive massacre by Spaniards in Porto Rico are confirmed. The War Department announces that the Philippine insurgents will not be permitted to join in the occupation of Manila.

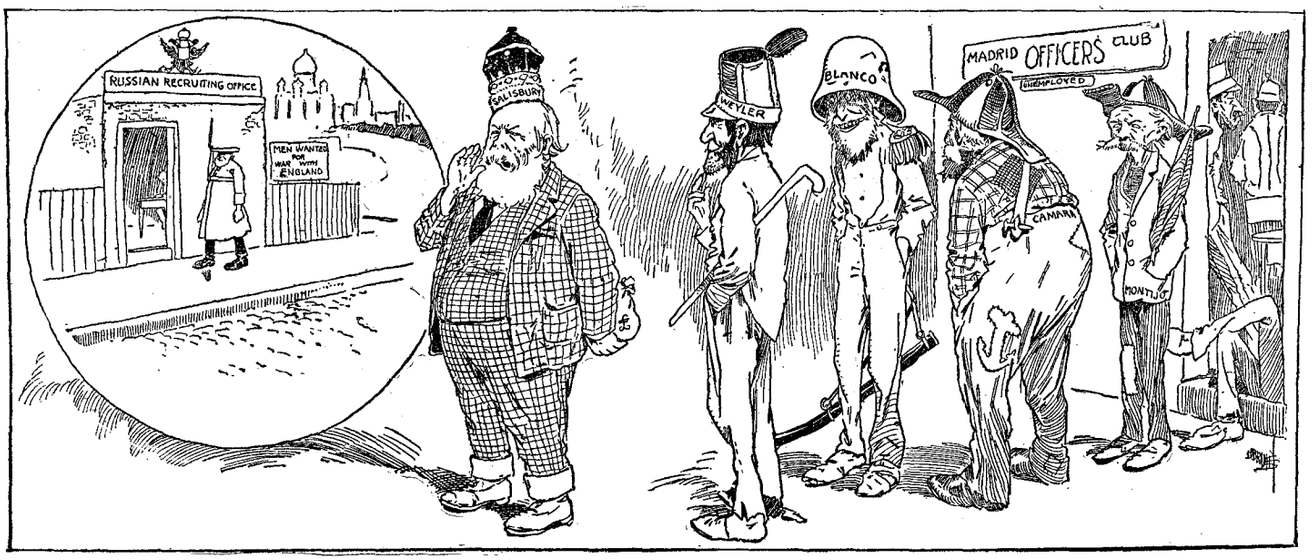
August 20—The *New York*, the *Brooklyn*, and the five battle-ships parade up the North River at New York, and at Grant's tomb fire the national salute, amid great popular demonstrations.

August 26—The American members of the peace commission are announced. They are: William R. Day, of Ohio, Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, United States Senator; William P. Frye, of Maine, United States Senator; Whitelaw Reid, of New York, editor of *The Tribune*; Edward D. White, of Louisiana, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

AMERICA'S NEED OF TRAINED DIPLOMATS.

WITH the expansion of America's foreign trade and the extension of her territorial possession, the character of our diplomatic service comes up for renewed consideration. Mr. George L. Rives, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, raises his voice (*The Forum*, August) for a carefully trained diplomatic service in every quarter of the world; and he emphasizes his argument by pointing to recent events and their bearing on our future international relations.

Mr. Rives recognizes the undoubted cleverness and versatility of Americans; but he also points out that even in America the average man can no longer succeed in all trades. He must be a specialist, and for the last fifty years a hard struggle has been going on in every phase of American life to develop specialists.



ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

SALISBURY (if he's wise): "Here, boys, I'll pay you well to go and enlist—on the other side."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We had a long fight before the people would let Congress build schools at Annapolis and West Point for the training of sailors and soldiers. The same kind of a struggle has been going on in law, medicine, and business. A man without training and experience is now worthless in responsible places.

But diplomacy with us has never been reduced to specialism, for the good reason that our business with other countries has up to the present been so simple that almost any one could attend to it. But we have reached the parting of the ways, and unless diplomacy is reduced to a profession and made a serious life-study, the nation will not be able to do business intelligently with foreign peoples, and we are sure to suffer ridicule, humiliation, and misfortune. Indeed, Mr. Rives points out some historical instances wherein we have already been cheated or humiliated for the want of competent and trained men. The traditional opinion, that all we needed of a diplomat was to help some globe-trotting American out of trouble or introduce him into royal society, illustrates our simple notions of diplomacy. But now we need men who know how to keep us out of unnecessary war, danger of which increases with the increase of our foreign relations.

What sort of men should our future diplomats be? Mr. Rives says on this point:

"A diplomatic agent should be an unfailing reservoir of information as to the financial, political, and military condition of the country to which he is accredited. He should be ready at any moment to take up those friendly verbal negotiations with foreign governments which are so immensely important. But he can not well convey a confidential message, or put a delicate inquiry, unless he can dispense with the services of an interpreter, and unless he is thoroughly familiar, through an almost life-long acquaintance, with foreign modes of thought, with the personal peculiarities of the individuals he must meet, and with the forms of social intercourse that are locally considered important. He ought also to know, by actual experience, something of the workings of our own Government, and especially of the Department of State. An agent who knows all these things can be depended on to speak the word in season, which every man familiar with affairs knows is indispensable in the management of important business. . . . .

"The whole force of the State Department and the diplomatic service must work as a unit, if complicated business, involving several countries, is to be successfully conducted. Individual capacity, however brilliant, will not do so much as the united efforts of experienced men working consciously toward one common end —a truth which is evidenced in such diverse forms of human endeavor as war, railroading, the game of football, and the game of whist."

Mr. Rives says that men in the service should be required to commence at the bottom and rise according to regular promotion. Partizan politics can have no place in the service if it is to succeed. We quote again:

"One bit of cant relative to the diplomatic service of the United States is perhaps worth considering. It is sometimes said that under our peculiar system of government it is essential that our foreign representatives should be in full political sympathy with the executive. Probably no one would pretend that this rule ought to apply, if we once had a regular and permanent service organized like the army and navy. But even now the rule is not applied whenever an emergency requires the services of men exceptionally qualified. To go no further back than the present year, we find that when a deadlock had been reached in our Turkish negotiations, Mr. Straus was appointed our minister at Constantinople, without regard to his well-known views on domestic politics. When it became necessary to select a governor for the Philippines—a post requiring high diplomatic capacity—no one stopped to consider how far General Merritt was in sympathy with the Administration. And when, during the present war, a vacancy occurred in the office of Assistant Secretary of State, no one asked what were the political convictions of Professor Moore.

"High and steady efficiency in the management of our foreign affairs has become imperative. It is no longer possible for us to trust to luck. Whether we like it or not, it is plain that the country is now entering a period in its history in which it will necessarily be brought into far closer and more complex relations with all the other great powers of the world. The constant growth of our foreign commerce of itself counts for much. The end of the present war will not improbably find us in possession of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Ladrones, the Carolines, and the Philippines. If we seek to retain the latter, we shall not be met with the indifference that attended our retention of California. We shall become involved at once in all the jealousies and rivalries which the partition of Asia has awakened. We shall need all the skill we can command to avoid awakening the enmity of one or more of the five great powers that are now maneuvering for the spoils of China. The acquisition of Hawaii creates many new points of contact with foreign countries. The construction of an interoceanic canal will probably require us too maintain a greatly increased navy, and to take permanent military occupation of the country through which the canal passes; and we shall thus have to face the same sort of serious questions that Great Britain has to deal with in Egypt. More than all else, our demonstration of commanding naval strength and skill makes us henceforward an ally or an enemy with whom every one of the other great powers must reckon. Our friendship will be eagerly sought. We shall now and henceforth be looked upon as having cast aside our traditional attitude of isolation; and we shall be counted as a factor in all the great combinations of the world's politics. We can see already in the ostentatious friendliness of Great Britain the entirely new point of view from which we are regarded.

"In taking our part in the great movements of the next century, and in dealing with the enormously difficult and important questions of foreign policy that are certain to arise, we shall need above everything to be adequately equipped for our task. Nothing short of the most complete organization which the experience of all nations can suggest, will serve for the work we have to do. We can no longer be content to build a new diplomatic machine after each presidential election, and look forward to throwing it aside when it is just beginning to work with some degree of efficiency. Next to the establishment of a well-equipped and trustworthy army reserve, there will be no more urgent undertaking for this Government than the reorganization of its diplomatic service.

"That there will be much opposition to any change is to be expected; but to doubt that a change will be made is to doubt the success of the nation in the new career upon which it is surely entering."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Cuban insurgents ought to be heartily in favor of a provisional government.—*Baltimore News.*

GENERAL ALGER is prominently mentioned as a candidate for ex-Secretary of War.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

WHEN it comes to filling the offices down in the Gulf there will be no trouble to find plenty of immunes.—*Pittsburg Times.*

IF the English are banking on blood being thicker than water they evidently have never seen the Chicago river.—*Chicago Record.*

IF Montauk Point is a great place for lockjaw, it seems rather a violent means to take to keep the soldiers from complaining.—*Philadelphia Times.*

YOU can't always tell. When we needed two-year men for the volunteer service we called them out for three months, and vice versa.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

"THE Cubans do not know when they are well off," says the Hartford *Post*. "How should they? They have never had the experience."—*Boston Transcript.*

IN order to understand the difficulties and dangers of the Nicaraguan canal a man must be interested in one of the Pacific railroads.—*Detroit News-Tribune.*

IT is estimated that the annual output of playing-cards is 7,000,000 packs a year. And yet it is oftentimes almost impossible to get two or three trumps.—*Boston Transcript.*

THEY ARE GAME.—"I want to say one thing for them Spaniards," said the fat man with the celluloid collar. "They ain't never tried to blame it on the umpire."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE National Bar Association's discussion of expansion makes it clear that a congress of lawyers would have advised the Lord against creation, because there was no precedent.—*Detroit News.*

SOMEBODY in Texas has suggested that the Sunday-school children of the State contribute a five-cent nickel each to purchase a sword and a Bible for presentation to Capt. John W. Philip, of the battle-ship *Texas*. We move to amend by giving him the sword and giving the Bible to Captain Evans, of the *Iowa*.—*Boston Globe.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

"THE BELL OF THE RHINE"—A NEW FRENCH OPERA.

TWENTY years ago the National Academy of Music of France, in a competition among composers, awarded the first prize to an opera called "Merowig," by M. Samuel Rousseau. The work was never staged. Now the same composer, who is the master of the chapel of Saint Clotilde, after twenty years of apparent silence, has produced a new opera, "La Cloche de Rhin," which has just been brought out in the Opéra Comique of Paris.

M. Camille Ballaigne, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, July 15), describes the opera, and tells us something of the author. The critic confesses that he witnessed this charming production under great disadvantages. He had been reading in the morning Count Tolstoï's latest book, "What is Art?" in which, with paradoxical but contagious irony, he undertakes to prove the absurdity and worthlessness of all operatic entertainments. The scene of the work that calls out the distinguished Russian's animadversions is laid in India, and the action of "The Bell of the Rhine" carries us back to the advent of the Christian religion in Germany; but upon the stage all people are brothers, and as he gazed at M. Rousseau's Teutonic barbarians, M. Ballaigne was forced to acknowledge that Tolstoï's words applied there as elsewhere: "No such people had ever existed, or could ever exist, outside of the opera." He asked himself what it all amounts to, these unnatural recitations, these violent gestures, these exaggerated and fantastic scenes? Can it be true that the crowning art of civilization, admired and applauded in every city of the civilized globe, is nothing after all but vanity and illusion?

Finally the charm of "The Bell of the Rhine" began to make itself felt, and he decided that the barbarous and pious legend upon which it is founded is not upon the whole "the most profoundly absurd thing that it would be possible to imagine." He resumed his normal attitude, and was able to appreciate and enjoy; but he warns his brother critics to be upon their guard, and to avoid reading Tolstoï just before they are to witness the performance of a new opera.

This is the plot of the new work:

"In the tower of a female monastery, on the shores of the Rhine, unknown hands have hung a mysterious bell, which tolls, of its own accord, whenever one of the pagan warriors inhabiting the country is about to die. In the burg (fortified town) nearby dwelt old *Hatto*, a chief of great renown; *Konrad*, his grandson; their squire, *Hermann*; and *Liba*, priestess of the gods—mortal enemies of the new faith and of its disciples.

"The action begins just as the magical bell has sounded the knell of old *Hatto*. Furious, *Hermann* summons his soldiers, and descends into the valley to execute summary vengeance upon the Christians. On the road he encounters *Hervine*, one of the consecrated virgins, who is coming toward the town, and he brings her back a prisoner. Now, *Hervine* was on her way, she also a messenger of death, to announce to *Hatto* his approaching end, and to implore him to believe in the Lord. *Hatto* refuses to listen to her supplications and draws his sword. Once again the bell tolls, and the old man falls lifeless. Seeing this, and seeing also that the young girl is very beautiful, *Konrad* gives way at first to rage and then to love. She repulses him, and in his turn he sets forth from the burg with his warriors, cuts the throats of *Hervine's* companions, sets the monastery on fire, and throws the bell into the river, into which, at almost the same time, *Liba*, taking advantage of the absence of the chief, precipitates *Hervine* herself.

"Too cruelly avenged, *Konrad* withdraws into solitude. He is converted, and wanders day and night on the shores of the river, calling *Hervine*. Faithful to her gentle shade, and for her sake faithless to the gods, he soon learns to detest their worship. On one occasion he interrupts in his pious rage the sacrificial rites which *Liba* is conducting, is attacked by his own former followers, and falls pierced through and through on the altar which he has ventured to profane. As he is drawing his last breath, he hears the faint tolling of the bell buried beneath the waves, but the knell it is now sounding is for a Christian and a saint; and, as it rings, the white phantom of *Hervine*, walking upon the waves, comes to receive the last sigh and the first kiss of *Konrad*, repentant and saved."

M. Bellaigne praises the music of this fascinating production in exalted terms, and gives something of an account of the composer, who is described as a musician of unusual endowments and great learning. When "The Bell of the Rhine" was about to appear, the author wrote to M. Bellaigne, begging him not to prejudge it by his impressions of the prize opera of twenty years ago, "Merowig," but to consider the early work as a mere rough sketch, announcing the author's finished style and new system. The comments of M. Bellaigne upon this letter are to the effect that, notwithstanding the very great merit of the "Bell," he is inclined to think that its predecessor "testifies to an effort still more sustained, more noble, and more happy."

The strictures made upon the new work are implied rather than directly stated. We infer that it is overloaded with wealth of material and ornamentation; that the musician has filled his work to overflowing, and packed it down, to show that there is no style of music with which he is not familiar. He has not only put himself into it, heart and soul; he has put a little of everything into it, which is, perhaps, the reason that it pleases everybody. All styles and methods are combined in the work, tho without interfering with each other.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CARLYLE ON JESUS AND SHAKESPEARE.

IN his "Heroes and Hero Worship" Carlyle speaks of Shakespeare as the greatest intellect who has left record of himself in literature. Mr. Frank Harris, of the London *Saturday Review*, when a youth, had a conversation with Carlyle on this passage, and the sage of Chelsea upheld the preeminence of Shakespeare's intellect even as against that of Jesus. Mr. Harris gives, in *The Saturday Review*, an account of the talk. He began by quoting the passage from "Heroes and Hero Worship." The narrative then continues as follows:

"'Did you mean,' I continued, nervously, 'did you mean that he [Shakespeare] was greater than Jesus?'

"'I suppose I did,' he said, after a pause, and then decisively: 'I suppose I did.'

"As he didn't seem inclined to continue, I took my courage in both hands and began resolutely to put forth my ideas on the subject. This was no new thought to me, and knowledge, or what I took for knowledge, gave me confidence.

"'In the same book,' I said, 'you measure some one—Luther, I think—by the extremes in him, by his courage, and his tenderness. Judged in this way, surely Jesus was greater than any one, greater than Luther, greater than Shakespeare. He must have known what awaited Him in Jerusalem, and yet He went into the city publicly—at the head of a procession, in fact—a braver deed, it seems to me, than Luther's entry into Worms, or than anything we know of Shakespeare, and no one has ever reached such pathetic tenderness as "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee; how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold your house is left unto you desolate."'

"As I paused Carlyle stopped walking, and began, as if half to himself, with his strongest Doric accent.

"'That's always affected me greatly, that prophecy, and its fulfilment, the old clo' men.' After a long pause he went on: 'Ye turn my own weapons against me, and I hardly know what to say. I've not thought of the matter for long. Reverence is good, and Jesus—Jesus was wonderful' (the old man's brains seemed to move slowly); 'the central figure He was in a tragedy that perpetually renews itself, that is of all times; but Shakespeare—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when I wrote that I knew him better—Shakespeare was a world: look at the humor of him: think of Falstaff, man'; and then, triumphantly, 'Jesus had no Falstaff in Him.'

"'But humor isn't everything,' I began, hotly, for it seemed to me that his proof was anything but conclusive; 'there is nothing in humor as fine as the "Love your enemies"; "Be ye perfect"; "Neither do I accuse thee." The "Why hast thou forsaken me?" seems to me the most pathetic, the most significant, the most beautiful phrase that was ever uttered.'

"'But, mon, he hadn't Falstaff in Him,' and again he shook with laughter at the bare name of the 'old white-bearded Satan.' Again and again I returned to the charge, but that was all I could get—'Mon, he hadn't Falstaff in Him.'"

THE AUTHOR OF "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

THE recent unveiling of the statue to Francis Scott Key, in Frederick, Md., is generally regarded as a fitting climax to the war, in which his stirring national anthem has received so many fresh honors.

The New York *Home Journal* expresses a high appreciation of Mr. Key, both as a poet and as a man. It says of him:

"In Virginia and Maryland, where he was best known, he was famous as the author of hymns as well as ballads—one of which

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

at least, 'Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise thee,' has much of the richness and glow which made Heber so popular, and is itself as popular as aught that Heber or Wesley ever wrote. Mr. Key was the intimate friend of John Randolph, and of the then youthful William Meade, who became famous as a bishop. Mr. Key was of the school in Southern verse in which Edward Cotesworth Pinckney, Edgar A. Poe, and, later, Paul Hayne and Harry Timrod were conspicuous, and which, like the Knickerbocker school, was characterized by grace and delicacy, rather than by that somewhat coarse strength which the present decade admires so enthusiastically in Rudyard Kipling. The poetry of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' has touches of delicacy for which one looks in vain in most national odes, and is as near a true poem as any national ode ever was. The picture of the 'moon's early light' and the tricolor, half concealed, half disclosed, amid the mists that wreathed the battle-sounding Patapsco, is a true poetic concept. If critics had to pronounce upon Mr. Key among Southern poets, or American poets at large, they would not find him, in a technical sense, at all approaching the complexity, power, and sweep of Sidney Lanier; just as, possibly, no poet of the Knickerbocker *régime* would compare with Kipling or Swinburne. But the conviction forces itself upon one's mind all the same that the truest poetic immortality is that which finds its way to the hearts of the people. Judged by this test, Francis Scott Key would be a poet indeed.

"The 'Star-Spangled Banner' has the peculiar merit of not being a tocsin song, like the 'Marseillaise.' Indeed, there is not a restful, soothing, or even humane sentiment in all that stormy shout. It is the scream of oppressed humanity against its oppressor, presaging a more than *quid pro quo*; and it fitly prefigured the sight of that long file of tumbrils bearing to the Place de la Revolution the fairest scions of French aristocracy. On the other hand, 'God Save the Queen,' in its original, has one or two lines as grotesque as 'Yankee Doodle' itself; yet we have paraphrased it in 'America,' and made it a hymn meet for all our churches. But the 'Star-Spangled Banner' combines dignity and beauty, and it would be hard to find a line of it that could be improved upon.

"There is something generic in the American poetry of the age in which Francis Scott Key wrote; and, in speaking of that age, we might extend it so as to take in the age of Willis and Longfellow as well, tho in some respects Longfellow's poetry has very little affinity with what we might call the early Knickerbocker or Baltimore school, just as there is no affinity between the genius of Key and Poe and that of Sidney Lanier. The latter, as a native Georgian, has been hailed as a product of the new South, and, as a Baltimorean by rather extended residence, he might be classed with Key and Poe, sectionally, so to say. But Sidney Lanier was an abstract poet, depending not a whit upon popular themes, and catering very little to contemporary movements. Father Ryan gained favor North as well as South from his graceful and pathetic presentment of the feelings of his section in the hour of defeat; but Sidney Lanier was rather a poet in English, without special reference to his habitat. Thus Sidney Lanier has been a close rival of Poe's as a Southern poet, but is really, judged by modern critical standards, of a more complex, and so of a technically higher, order. But the modern poets in England and America do not imitate such poets as Drake, Willis, Poe, or Key: it is rather Swinburne, Rossetti, Browning, Emerson, and what we may call, for clearness, the 'introversive' school, that serve as plaster models in modern verse.

"This explains why our modern esthetic poets could not rise to the height of the occasion and produce a ringing note on Cuba—especially on the stormy scenes at Santiago. They did not feel the thrill; they could not write at white heat. Key, from the British prison-ship, saw the flag still there; it was a living inspiration to one of his warm, impassioned nature. But even Mr. Key, with all his devotion and piety, could not save his verse from the profanation of modern American wit. The words 'In God is our trust,' transcribed upon the silver dollar, have furnished innumerable occasions to witlings to burlesque his exalted faith, as if we indeed beheld the face of divinity when we gazed upon the image and superscription of our national treasury!

"A sweet, noble life was that of the author of our favorite national hymn—a life of ideal refinement, piety, scholarly gentleness. Little did he think that his voice would be the storm-song, the victor-shout, of conquering America to resound down and down the ages!"

The Literary World, after giving a sketch of Key, adds:

"What a pity it is that the music of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' can not be marched to except by a company of cripples halting on one leg."

A Literary Editor's Tribulation.—It was an American editor, but further description is not forthcoming. A brilliant young lady of New York, an heiress, wrote a novel, and, in a moment of weakness, he consented, not to read it, but to hear it read. *The British Weekly*, which tells the story, proceeds as follows with the particulars:

"An evening was accordingly arranged. Unfortunately, the previous night the editor celebrated the birthday of a popular American poet till four o'clock in the morning. After this and a hard day at his office, he was not precisely in the mood to go to hear a story, but duty is duty, especially with editors. He arrived at the novelist's house, and was received with great ceremony,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and ushered into the library, where his hostess, in an elaborate evening frock, was waiting for him. She soon began to read in a delightful musical contralto, which soothed the rasped nerves of the editor to such an extent that every few moments he had to sit up quickly to keep his head from falling forward. At last, however, he succumbed. His head nodded, then drooped, and then rested peacefully on his right shoulder. When he woke up, he found himself alone in the room. An electric light was burning in the hall, and he hurried out to look at his watch. It was half-past twelve. He had been sleeping three hours and a half. Not a sound could be heard but the ticking of a clock. The editor walked softly and humbly down the stairs. In the hall he met the solemn butler, who, without even the suggestion of a smile, helped him on with his coat and opened the door, and closed it noiselessly behind him. Since that time, altho the editor wrote a letter of apology to the authoress, he has received no communication from her."

A NEW AND STARTLING THEORY OF DRAMATIC EMOTIONS.

THE pleasure we derive from theatrical representations has long been a subject of profound speculation. The accepted and venerable theory is that sympathy lies at the source of our enjoyment of tragedy, while the desire for innocent amusement finds gratification in comedy. We pity the sufferers in tragedy, and the emotion of pity exalts us; we laugh at the foibles and follies of our fellows in comedy, and our superiority and dignity are flattered. Philosophers and critics have long thought this view thoroughly established. But an eminent French writer on art and esthetics has just promulgated a theory of the dramatic emotions which plays havoc with the traditional explanation, and M. Emile Faguet, a leading dramatic and literary reviewer, declares himself a convert to the disillusionizing doctrine. The latter writes in the *Annales Litteraires et Politiques* (Paris) in exposition and defense of this fundamental thesis: "The theater exploits in us the persisting tendency to find pleasure of one kind or another, with laughter or with tears, in the distress of others."

This thesis is put forward by M. Herckenrath in a new book on ancient and modern drama, from which the reviewer quotes the following essential passage:

"The pleasure we derive from the representation of tragedy is at the very first blush seen to be a savage gratification. We look upon suffering with avidity, instead of turning our eyes away. This pleasure is at bottom of the same nature as that certain people find in seeing the slaughter of animals or assisting in bloody altercations. How can a sympathetic man take pleasure in another's suffering, and how can one who is painfully affected and moved to tears indulge this emotion? . . . This thoroughly real pleasure experienced at the sight of misery seems to me to result from the cruel inclinations engendered in the race by war, at one time a necessity and often the normal state of tribes and nations. The necessity of defending oneself and inflicting injury on others begets in time a desire for the infliction of injury. In the greater number of men this ferocious instinct is greatly weakened, but we may see vestiges of it in the various sanguinary spectacles or the recitals and descriptions of such spectacles supplied by the press."

M. Faguet is persuaded of the truth of this theory, and he adduces several considerations in its support. Of the current view he says:

"The traditional belief that the source of the dramatic emotion is 'the sympathy of man for man,' while no doubt ingenious, has never truly convinced me. We go to the theater, forsooth, in order to experience pity for the suffering whom we love; we identify ourselves with their troubles, chagrins, sorrows, and despairs out of sympathy! But to seek—mark the work—to *seek* the spectacle of human suffering in order to sympathize with the sufferers is scarcely significant of extraordinary sensibility and high philanthropy. To *encounter* misery and deplore it, and especially to succor it, is surely worthy of a good heart; but to seek misery for the purpose of being moved, and in the consoling conviction that no succor will be necessary—I fail to see where this reveals sympathy of man for man. I fear I rather discern here an indication of simple ferocity, mitigated by our mollifying civilization."

M. Faguet points out what he considers two strong proofs against the sympathy theory. In the first place, that theory is evidently one-sided and incomplete. It fails to apply to comedy:

"It will not be contended that the pleasure yielded by comedy originates in sympathy, for it is too obviously founded on malignity. What gives us pleasure in comedy is the ability to mock our fellows and laugh at their follies. This is a pleasure of a base kind. The slanderer, the calumniator, the tormentor, and the man who enjoys comedy belong to the same moral category. They are vicious beasts. We thus have half of the theater founded on malice rather than on sympathy. Are we to believe that the other half is founded on the contrary sentiment? It is not impossible inherently, of course, but let us look into the matter.

"Is there, let us ask, any real difference between comedy and tragedy? No; there is no difference except of degree. The same subjects may be comic or tragic. Nay, the same subjects are comic *and* tragic. They are comic when the passions set in motion in the spectacle before us do not threaten grave consequences. They become tragic once we perceive that they involve consequences which may be terrible. Thus both comedy and tragedy are founded on the same sentiment. In both cases we go to see suffering. In comedy, we go to see slight suffering, in order to laugh; in tragedy, terrible suffering, in order to weep. But in neither case is the seeking of this pleasure evidence of elevated philanthropy. And, if our laughter at the spectacle of slight misfortune confirms the fact that we are prompted by malice our tears at tragedy can not excuse our relish of the spectacle. There is no escape from this conclusion: To meet suffering accidentally and be moved, is to show sensibility; to seek misery, even in order to weep over it, is a depraved indulgence."

In the second place, M. Faguet observes, if we are moved by sympathy, why does not the theater exhibit human happiness? To quote again:

"Have you ever seen the portrayal of happiness on the stage? No, never! If man loved the spectacle of human happiness, he would have developed a dramatic *genre* consecrated to the depiction of happiness. No such genre exists; the inference imposes itself. Some one has humorously remarked: 'Why do all comedies end with marriage? Because after that tragedy begins.' This is not bad, but it is incomplete. What he should have said was that happiness is foreign to the very nature of comedy. Even when not satirical, but sentimental, comedy consists of petty misfortunes of two young people who love each other and are prevented from marrying. When the obstacle to union is removed, all is ended. Drop the curtain! They are going to be happy; this has no interest for us. Never has a playwright pictured a honeymoon except when the disenchantment began to appear. We do not care to see happiness represented, while the spectacle of misery has endless and inexhaustible charm for us."

Still, says M. Faguet, we love to see suffering only up to a certain point. What point, and why not beyond? The answer is significant:

"Man is no longer a savage. He simply has something of the savage left in him. The theater must know, at each stage, exactly what that element is, and it knows it, caters to it, and, in turn, becomes its barometer. We find Molière a little too ferocious in some of his comedies, which goes to show that our malice is somewhat less rude than that of our fathers of the seventeenth century. Periodically the theater tries to push to the horrible the depiction of misery. Our Théâtre Libre, at the outset, attempted to give us novel sensations by overwhelming us with the sights of agonies, disease, and wounds. It did not succeed for any length of time. What does this prove? Merely that we do not want the emotion caused by the suffering of others to give us a nervous shock. For then, mind, the pleasure would cease. We desire to contemplate suffering only up to the point where it gives us pain. In one word, we desire to see others suffer, without suffering ourselves. It seems to me that this is far from showing 'sympathy of man for man.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IMPORTANCE OF THE EMOTIVE SIDE OF LITERATURE.

LITERATURE is the form of art most difficult to define. It is very hard to be certain, when you have read a book that greatly interests you, whether it is all genuine literature, or a mixture of literature and something else, or something else entirely.

A piece of scientific writing or a narative of bare historical facts may hold your attention from beginning to end for the valuable knowledge it contains, and yet be lacking in the most essential elements of literature. On the other hand, Prof. W. P. Trent tells us in *The Sewanee Review* (June) that the lightest of fiction, containing no ideas for the nourishment of the mind, but bubbling with cheap emotion and passion, may fulfil the definition of literature. In other words, all writing that can be called literature must have for its basis some sort of human emotion.

Professor Trent quotes this definition, which critics have generally agreed to let stand: "In order to produce literature or to practise the art of literature, a writer must record not merely his thought or his knowledge or both, but also express his sustained esthetic, intellectual, and moral emotions in such a way as to awaken in a sustained manner similar emotions in others." Expanding upon this, the Professor's line of thought is as follows:

An important historical event happens—a fictitious event would serve the purpose just as well—and a man knowing the facts about it writes them down. This writer will probably have emotions, esthetic, intellectual, and moral, connected with the event he records; but, unless he has also the power to give these emotions expression in his record, what he writes will not be literature in any true sense. What he will write will be annals, not history. Yet this writer, tho he may not be capable of an original thought, may, nevertheless, if he has the power to fuse his knowledge and accompanying emotions, produce something that is truly literary in character. If now to knowledge and emotions, he adds thought, if he traces effects to their causes and arrives at conclusions, if his thought be truly original and philosophical, he has done all he can do in a literary way for the actual event; he has written history in its highest and truest sense. So, whatever a writer writes, his every thought or fact that he records must be fused with his emotions. If he has no emotions—an improbability—or if he can not fuse them at all with his thought, he is wholly incapable of making literature of his writing. And if he can not sustain the fusion of his emotions with his thoughts from beginning to end, his writing will constitute only fragments of literature. But, withal, the emotions must be of such power that they will go straight to the heart of the reader and move him and sustain the similar emotions that arise in the writer's heart. The emotions in the writer's heart must be so strong that they will create contagion in every reader's heart.

The writer may have abundant knowledge, original thought, and powerful emotions; but his emotions and thought may be so deficient in coordination, in correlation, that he may not be able to fuse them into a harmonious whole. In other words, he is deficient in imagination, and when he relieves his pent-up mind, the product produces discord in the mind of the reader. We say that such a writer, tho he may have a noble heart and great mind, is so deficient in style that his book, if it live at all, lives only for the few special students.

But, as was said in the outset, literature can be created without thought or knowledge. With a "carrying statement," that is, words and sentences, a piece of writing may contain no more thought than a painting or piece of music. These latter forms of art can only be suggestive of thought, and what more is Poe's "Ulalume" and other examples of suggestive emotional literature that could be mentioned?

Literature must, of course, be couched in written words and sentences that make sense, and we need, therefore, only inquire how such words and sentences can be made to receive sustained emotions of a pleasurable sort and to communicate them to the reader. This can be accomplished, first, by imparting to one's words adequate rhythm and euphony and harmony; secondly, by using in addition words that connote things and ideas the suggestion of which will call up in the reader emotions which are not strained and in which the elements of pleasure on the whole predominate over those of pain. Then what is necessary for the would-be literary man to do, after he has mastered the grammatical arrangement and logic of his words and sentences, and has obtained sufficient thought and knowledge for the carrying statement for the emotions he would impart, is to choose emotive words and look well to their rhythmical, euphonious, and harmonious arrangement. The more valuable the thought he can contrive to convey with these emotive and attractively arranged words, the more important in all cases his literary work will be.

Our emotions always express themselves rhythmically, and the words in all genuine literature are so chosen and arranged as to excite this rhythm of our feelings. In fact, every motion of the universe is in a circle, the beating of the heart, the rise and fall of the tides, the waving of the grass, and the fall of a star. There is, of course, some sort of rhythm in all speech—a fact which unites this noble capacity of man with the universal life of nature. But, unless the rhythm in words is very patent, most minds will fail to perceive and feel it. For that reason most conversation and most books fail to leave any lasting impression upon the mind. When, however, the emotions of an author are really excited, he tends to arrange his words in such a way that they either suggest a rhythm that stimulates the emotions of others, or else fall into an unmistakable rhythm which can be measured accurately. In the former case he composes what we call normally literary prose; in the latter case he composes something in measured rhythm, or meter, which we call usually poetry. We can always accurately estimate the rhythm of verse; but to distinguish between the rhythm of literary prose and of prose not literary is often a difficult task; and here is found chiefly the great difficulty of the definition of literature. In judging of a piece of prose, it is on this point that two critics are so liable to disagree. To one the prose lacks adequate rhythm; but to the other, whose emotions are more easily excited, the rhythm appears all-sufficient. But no prose can be literature without adequate rhythm.

Emotive words are more or less necessary in any given piece of truly literary work. There are many things and ideas about which we have emotions stored up. The words that represent these ideas act very much as the electric spark that discharges a heap of powder. The moment we hear them, our stored-up emotions explode, as it were, and we are aglow with delight.

Professor Trent, in thus dwelling at such length upon the importance of the emotive feature of literature, asks if his test will not be found too easy. Must we not require, besides emotion, a considerable amount of positive intellectual power in every writer whose work is worthy to be called literature? Poe, Victor Hugo, and Swinburne, none of these poets have ever produced anything that was not literature, yet a great deal of their poetry is wholly destitute of positive intellectual power. There is also another very different class of writers, such as Mr. E. P. Roe and Miss Mary Corelli, who convey to their readers a pleasure that philosophically and scientifically meets the definition of literature as completely as anything that Scott, Balzac, Tolstoï, and Howells have written. We may call the novels of the latter writers literature and of the former writers stuff; but logically we have no more right to say that the two classes of fiction differ generically than we have to say that the inhabitants of Murray Hill are human beings and those of the Bowery mere brutes. Literature must be divided into several grades, and while we find it necessary to consider only the higher ones, we should not be blind to the unity that in both cases underlies our division.

NOTES.

TO Mrs. Rudyard Kipling are due thanks for the resonant warning, "Recessional," says *Literature*. Her husband was disatisfied with the draft, and threw it into the waste-paper basket. She rescued it therefrom, and the world is thus the richer by one of its most haunting poems.

A POLITICAL novel may be soon expected from Mark Twain, says the London *Athenæum*. It will deal with the Austria of parliamentary fisticuffs, and of battles between German, Czech, Hungarian, Pole, Styrian, and the rest. As all the world knows, Mark Twain has lived much—that is to say, observed much—in Austria, lately.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

FUTURE OF THE EARTH.

SPECULATIONS and deductions regarding the future of the globe on which we live have been by no means rare since geology showed that its present state is simply one stage in a process of change that has already lasted millions of years. Readers of Flammarion's "End of the Earth" will remember his solution of the problem. We now translate from an article contributed by Dr. Philip Glangeaud to *La Nature* (Paris, August 6) a summary of what is believed by the author to be the last word of modern science on the subject. Says Dr. Glangeaud:

"Has science made enough progress to enable us to get an idea of what destiny is reserved for the earth and its inhabitants? We know that astronomers have already answered this question in a general way. Geologists also, who have traced in broad lines the history of our planet since life appeared on its surface, hundreds of millions of years ago, have expressed their opinion. There are, in fact, scientific data sufficiently accurate for us to reason upon and from which to draw inferences that should not be taxed with hardihood or temerity. I wish to describe briefly here the way in which scientists expect the end of the world to take place—I say the end, because we know the changes that it has undergone, if not since it was in the nebulous state . . . at least since it became a planet. At this period the astronomer leaves the history of our globe and the geologist begins to study it.

"According to the ideas of astronomers, the earth was detached from the solar nebula, and, after being a 'miniature sun,' was condensed by cooling. Losing its heat by radiation in space, the fiery globe became covered with a solid, dark crust. The solid layer then acted as a barrier to the radiation of the molten mass beneath, for rock has a feeble conductive power. The sun, then, is the sole source of heat that has supported, and that yet supports, the terrestrial surface. On the formation of the solid crust, the water vapor diffused throughout the atmosphere condensed little by little, and water accumulated in the first depressions of the surface. Thus were formed the first oceans, in which life was soon to manifest itself in the most rudimentary organized forms. While these forms went on to develop into more perfect types, distributed uniformly over the globe, the cooling of the earth continued; foldings resulting from its contraction appeared on the surface, and its internal activity showed itself, at intervals, in various regions in the form of volcanic eruptions.

"The earth's profile thus became more accentuated by the elevation of mountains and the lowering of the first oceanic depressions. It is probable that vegetation then appeared on the first continents, whose temperature must have been tropical.

"But the outline of the surface did not depend solely on the contraction of the earth's crust, but also on erosion, due to atmospheric agencies. While the contraction, by lateral folding or vertical depression of layers, raised or lowered considerable portions of our planet, erosion produced an inverse effect, since by the action of rain, ice, and variation of temperature it disintegrated the rocks and reduced them to powder, which it transported and heaped up in the depressions of the crust. Consequently contraction accentuates, or at least preserves, in one form or another, the relief of the surface, which denudation is working to obliterate. The resultant of these two opposite agencies gives us the form of the globe at any given moment.

"In the course of geologic time contraction formed mountain chains. . . . The first mountains, which were as high as those of to-day, have in great part disappeared by erosion; there remain only fragments, which the study of geology alone enables us to identify. . . . . .

"As cooling continued, climates became differentiated, and to the lower plants and the invertebrate animals succeeded higher forms—fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals, and finally man.

"The human species had not yet appeared on the earth when the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Carpathians, and the Himalayas were formed. These are a part of the same mountain chain, whose relief is in great degree preserved, because it is the most recent chain and the action of time has altered it least.

"As long as contraction shall continue there will be mountain chains, a very accentuated relief, continental masses, and consequently an easy flowing of waters to the sea. But when by cooling the crust shall become sufficiently thick and solid to prevent lateral folding, mountains will no longer be formed, and then, as denudation alone will act, it will level the surface little by little. Then, by the partial filling of the oceanic basins, by the greater and greater difficulty of flow (due to lack of slope) of water toward the sea, the continental masses will be divided, by channels of greater or less size, into true archipelagoes. At this time there will be on the earth no more water surface than at present, but this water will be differently distributed.

"Nothing shows that at this period, far in the future, life will be impossible on the earth. Nevertheless, altho the essential elements of air and water will not be lacking, cold will certainly bring about a change in the character of life, and a partial disappearance of living creatures from its surface.

"M. Dollo, the learned Brussels professor, from whom we take some passages in this article, asks whether . . . . some other planet may not have already reached the stage that we have just predicted for our globe. There is one, in fact—the planet Mars, of our own solar system."

The author goes on to point out that we find on Mars archipelagoes like these he has just described, consisting of small landmasses separated by water (the so-called "canals"). He goes on still further:

"After the earth shall have reached the phase represented today by Mars, what will become of it? Instead of consisting of a crust and a fluid nucleus, it will be completely solid. It will then absorb into its crevices the whole of its air and its water. This will easily occur, for experience shows that for this it will be sufficient to be only one third as porous and only one hundredth as full of fissures as the granites that are now traversed by millions of veins of harder rock. These fissures, which can no longer be filled with molten rock from the depths of the earth, will be occupied by water. . . . If life has not already ceased by this time, it will then be no longer possible.

"And after this? Afterward, the fissures will increase as the mass contracts further, and the earth, cracked, dislocated, and finally broken in pieces, will rush through space as a shower of meteorites.

"The fissures observed on the moon's surface and the meteorites . . . that fall on our globe enable us to believe in such a future state for the earth.

"Such, briefly summed up, are the series of phases through which our globe has passed and probably will pass."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STILL ANOTHER ELEMENT.

THIS time it is not a new element, but only the discovery on earth of an element known hitherto to exist only in the upper atmosphere of the sun. One such discovery has already taken place, that of the gas helium, known only from the characteristic line due to it in the sun's spectrum, which was found in a rare mineral shortly after the isolation of argon. The present substance has been known only from a line in the spectrum of the sun's corona, and hence has received the name of coronium. As the corona is the upper atmosphere of the sun, seen only during solar eclipses, it was known that the gas must be very light—probably the lightest substance in existence. Its discovery in a terrestrial gas (it has not yet been isolated) by a group of Italian chemists is thus described in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (August 13):

"Professor Nasini, of Padua, who has been working in conjunction with Signori Anderlini and Salvadori, communicates the following note to the French Academy:

"'We have for a considerable time been occupied with an extensive study of the gases emanating from the earth in various parts of Italy, with the object of detecting the presence of argon and helium, and possibly of other elements they may contain. . . . We are now completing the study of the gases of the Solfatara di Pozzuoli, Grotta del Cane, Grotta Ammoniacale, and of

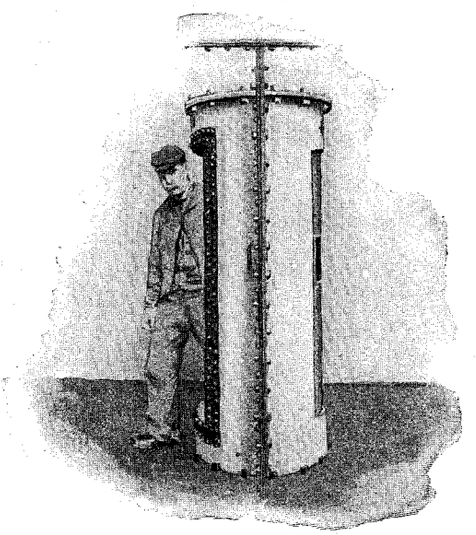
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Vesuvius. In the spectrum of those of Solfatara di Pozzuoli, which contain argon, we have found a sufficiently bright line with the wave-length 531.5, corresponding to that of corona 1474 K, attributed to coronium, an element not yet discovered, and which should be lighter than hydrogen. This line has never before been observed in earthly products. . . . Besides coronium we have probably other new elements in these gases. We are diligently pursuing their investigation.'

"This is an announcement of the highest interest from a scientific point of view, as at once confirming the results of spectroscopic examination of the sun and adding another proof of the substantial identity of materials in the sun and the earth. Hitherto nothing has been known of the substance which produces the coronal line 1474 K. It has not been observed anywhere in nature except in the corona, its supposed identity with the auroral line having long ago been disproved, altho it may possibly be asserted here and there in a text-book not written up to date. Coronium would seem, however, to be a substance with a vapor density far smaller than that of hydrogen, which is by far the lightest body with which we are familiar. Some have suggested that it is only one of the elements known to us, modified in some unknown way by conditions differing enormously from those that obtain on this planet. But against this hypothesis has to be set not only its occurrence at a distance from the sun's body estimated at 300,000 miles, where it is difficult to believe that the vapors of the suggested elements can predominate, but also the fact that in the midst of solar disturbances in prominences or near sun-spots, when the lines of hydrogen and other known elements are contorted, this coronal line remains sharp, fine, and straight. From these and other considerations it has been held that the green coronal line is due to a permanent component of the solar atmosphere totally distinct from any element known to terrestrial chemistry. That unknown substance appears now to have been found just where, if anywhere on earth, it might be expected, in the gases from volcanoes or the springs and minerals subject to volcanic action. It will be observed that even with this addition to the list of known elements the lines in the spectra of the volcanic gases can not be completely accounted for. It is therefore probable that coronium will be found to be associated with other gases as yet unnoticed."

A NEVER-OPEN BULKHEAD DOOR.

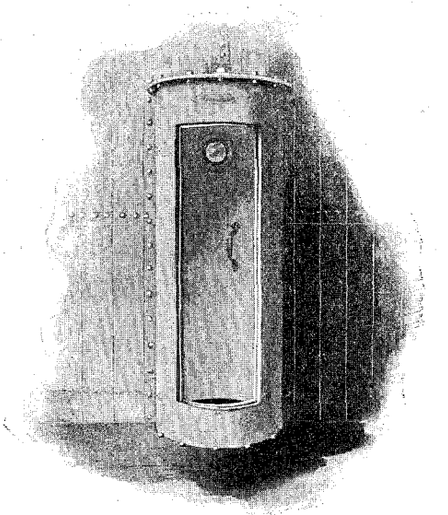
THE new bulkhead-door for ships, designed by Kirkaldy, of Glasgow, has been said to be "never open," and also to be "always open and always shut." That each of these somewhat paradoxical terms is sufficiently descriptive may be seen by the following extract from *Cassier's Magazine* (August):



A NEVER-OPENED BULKHEAD DOOR.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

"There have in recent years been few marine disasters which have not brought up, directly or indirectly, the matter of water-tight bulkheads and the doors with which they are provided. Sermons, almost endless, have been preached and written about them, their obvious advantages have been extolled, and their weaknesses as well have been pointed out with a view to a betterment of things; and yet, often, when most needed, in dire distress, the bulkhead system has basely failed to give that fancied security upon which so much reliance had been placed. Bulkhead-doors would have



A FRONT VIEW.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

a fashion of being open when they should have been closed, and human agency to close them at the critical moment has often enough proved fatally fallible. It has been well said, in fact, that the only way to have closed bulkhead-doors at the right time was to have no doors at all, and in a few transatlantic liners the 'no-door' policy has been rigorously and most commendably carried out. Central station power systems, too, have been devised by means of which all doors throughout a ship can be closed simultaneously by a single operator from one point, but they are yet in their beginnings, tho clearly destined to accomplish much good.

"One other system which has been introduced is that of the Kirkaldy revolving door, designed by Mr. William Kirkaldy, of Glasgow. The arrangement consists of a hollow cylindrical casing, bolted to the water-tight bulkhead, one half of the cylinder being in one compartment and the other half in the compartment adjoining. In the casing are two doorways, one at the fore part of the circle, and the other at the after part. Within the casing, and close-fitting, is a hollow cylinder, which revolves easily, having one doorway in its circumference, of a size corresponding to each of the doorways in outer casing. This cylinder is suspended by a central bolt overhead, and freely revolves on ball bearings. The revolving action is accomplished by hand, slots on the outside for the insertion of the fingers and handles on the inside being provided for this purpose. In other doors now being made, however, other means are being substituted for revolving the door, with the view of obviating any possible risk of damage to the fingers of any one hurriedly operating it. When it is intended to pass through the bulkhead, the aperture in the revolving cylinder is brought around to correspond with the doorway in the casing, and the person steps inside, revolves the cylinder, and, in doing so, of course, brings it around so that its one doorway corresponds with the doorway on the opposite side of the casing, thus giving egress into the compartment. The doorway by which entrance was had to the casing is, of course, absolutely closed before the revolving cylinder and its opening comes in line with the opposite doorway, allowing egress from the casing. The movements involved will be clearly understood from the two illustrations. The distinctive feature of this revolving double door is that it is impossible to leave it open at any time when passing through the bulkhead, one door having to be absolutely closed before the other opens. In this vital respect it meets a most excellent requirement. As at least a partial substitute for a centrally operated system of ordinary doors it would seem admirably to commend itself."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WAR-SHIPS.

A COMPARISON of English war-ships with our own has just been made by an expert in the London *Mail*. It is considered by *The Engineering News* (New York), which quotes it, as "a very fair and unprejudiced statement and . . . in accordance with the actual facts." The main conclusions of the critic are that English battle-ships are "in important respects better than the American," their guns much better, and their projectiles and armor as good; but that their cruisers are much worse. To quote in detail, the English critic says first of our guns:

"American guns are not, I take it, so good as ours. The 60-ton weapon is a fine and powerful gun and has stood the strain of prolonged firing, but it is not better than the British 67-ton gun and is inferior, both in rapidity of fire and penetration through armor, to our 46-ton wire weapon. There can be little doubt that our 6-inch and 4.7-inch weapons of the quick-fire type are ahead of anything now manufactured in the United States. The British-built *New Orleans* is pronounced by American naval officers in the West Indies the best cruiser of her size in the United States navy. Her guns have excited particular admiration, owing to their simplicity, accuracy, and rapidity of fire."

The Engineering News agrees with this. It says:

"The British navy is certainly in advance of all others in the world in its use of the wire-bound gun, which, by permitting higher pressures, larger powder charges, and longer barrels, sends its projectiles home with a force which ordinary built-up guns of the same caliber can not equal."

Of guns and armor our British critic goes on to say:

"When we turn from guns to projectiles and armor, we are upon less certain ground. Two years ago the American Carpenter and Wheeler-Sterling shells were better than anything made in England. It is possible that to-day they are ahead of our projectiles, tho with the very great attention given to this point by British manufacturers recently, it is not altogether likely. Our Hadfield projectiles are, I believe, among the very best. Still, the American navy is probably at this present minute supplied with better armor-piercing projectiles than the British navy, for the reason that the United States did undoubtedly get ahead of us.

"In the matter of armor-plates England fell behind because, for some reason or other, the admiralty in our earlier Harveyized plates did not use nickel. The Americans adopted a nickel steel, which has performed wonderfully in trials. But here again, I am glad to say, we have advanced greatly. The Krupp gas-hardening process, which has been adopted by our three great armor-making firms, when applied to nickel-steel plates, such as we now use, gives splendid results. The firm of Vickers has particularly distinguished itself for the armor which it has turned out in the last few months. Nor are Brown and Cammell behind their enterprising rivals."

But it appears that, even from a transatlantic point of view, there is more than one side to this question. Our superior excellence in battery is freely acknowledged. Says our critic:

"The point in which American ships excel ours is in battery. It is well known that, ton for ton, the United States war-ship is beaten in armament only by the new ships now constructing for Germany, a young and audacious power. . . . Tho, as has been said above, the British 12-inch gun shoots harder than the American 13-inch, the projectile of the American gun is 400 pounds heavier than that of our gun. Probably with crews of equal efficiency the American ship would win on guns alone, if her weapons were of the most recent type. . . . . .

"In the matter of ammunition the British ship is better supplied for her heavy guns. She is no better supplied with 6-inch shells. And it must be remembered that she is 1,400 tons larger.

"In armor the difference is most striking. . . . The American ship is, beyond question, better protected than the British vessel. In the American the armor virtually sheathes the whole vessel amidships. In the British ship the armor is only a patch—tho a large patch. Moreover, there is no thick armor on the water-line, as we find in the American.

"In speed and coal-supply the British *Canopas* has a great advantage. . . . Great importance is attached in this country to speed, and very rightly. We must always force the fighting if war comes, and our ships must be able to catch their enemies. . . .

"Our smaller cruisers are enormously below the Americans of their own size in armament."

DISEASES AMONG TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

A VERY unfavorable account of telegraph work in relation to the health of the operators is given by J. T. Hull, president of the (British) Railway Telegraph Clerks' Association, in a recent address. According to *The Lancet* (London, August 6), he not only described it as being responsible for many bodily ailments, but said that there was an extreme probability of its "being the most deleterious in its effects upon the operator of any trade or profession hitherto regarded as dangerous." *The Lancet's* report continues as follows:

"Telegraphy is essentially a mental action, involving principally the auditory nerves. The development of this faculty in a proficient telegraphist may be approximately ascertained by a simple calculation. In ordinary working—that is, reading twenty words per minute, the operator distinguishes about 150 alternations of pitch (on the needle) or duration of beats (on the sounder), and under pressure it is said that as many as 450 may be accomplished. In telegraphy there is also the translation of the auditory symbols into visual symbols—*i.e.*, the writing, which implies mental exertion. While normally 120 discriminations per minute may be made of varying sensations the telegraphist never does less than 150 and may do 450 per minute. Without taking the extreme case, it may, therefore, be safely asserted that the auditory faculties of telegraphists are about two and one-half times as sensitive as those of ordinary persons. In telegraphy it is the uninterrupted continuance of nerve stimulation, the monotony of sound, and the fixity of attention which are injurious, the work being preeminently the reception and mental arrangement of monotonous sounds and demanding close and arduous attention. That this condition of concentrated attention is most acutely enervating is the unanimous testimony of all physiologists. During a pressure of work the interference with normal respiration, the increased action of the heart, and the rush of blood to the head may be readily observed. These effects are most noticeable during a spell of rapid sending, and are probably due to the physical movements making the attentive effort more onerous."

Mr. Hull quoted tables to show the prevalence of consumption among the telegraph operators, and said further that he suspected that many telegraphists "suffer from a modified form of chorea, consisting of a twitching of the fingers in accordance with the telegraphic symbols of the alphabet."

Incombustible Wood.—In view of the recent naval report on the destruction of Cervera's fleet, a description of a new process for making wood incombustible, taken from *Nature* (London), is interesting:

"The process may be said roughly to consist of removing the natural juices of the wood and replacing them with certain substances which not only make it fireproof, but also have antiseptic properties that prevent decay. The operation is effected in retorts or cylinders. The wood having been run in on trollies, the air-tight door is closed and the contents subjected to heat and the action of a high vacuum. This treatment is continued till the volatile and fermentable constituents have been withdrawn, the time required to attain this result varying with the character of the wood. The next step is to fill the cylinder with the fireproofing solution, the exact composition of which is kept secret, and force it into the wood under hydraulic pressure, the amount of which again differs for different woods, but may reach 150 pounds to the square inch or more. When thoroughly impregnated with the salts, the timber is taken out of the cylinders, restacked on the trolleys, and put into the drying-kiln—a room through which hot air is continually circulated by powerful fans, and which is fitted with appara-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tus to condense the vapors given off by the wood. Here it remains till it is thoroughly dried—in the case of a load of average thickness about a month. It is then ready for delivery and use."

CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN SCIENCE.

THE difference between modern science and ancient science—or rather ancient lack of science—consists in just one thing, a "business-like interpretation of nature"; so says Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, in the introduction to his new and interesting book, "Outlines of the Earth's History." He amplifies and explains what he means as follows:

"For many centuries students used the term [natural] law in somewhat the same way as the more philosophical believers in polytheism spoke of their gods or as Plato of the ideas which he conceived to control Nature. . . . The more advanced of our modern philosophers are clear in their mind that all we know as to the order of Nature is that, given certain conditions, certain consequences inevitably follow. . . . . .

"The effect of this limitation has been to make science what it is—a realm of things known, as distinct from things imagined. All the difference between ancient science and modern consists in the fact that in modern science inquirers demand a business-like method in the interpretation of Nature. Among the Greeks the philosopher who taught explanations of any feature in the material world which interested him was content if he could imagine some way which would account for the facts. It is the modern custom now to term the supposition of an explanation a *working hypothesis*, and only to give it the name of a theory after a very careful search has shown that all the facts which can be gathered are in accordance with this view."

This incessant revision of the facts, according to Professor Shaler, is the basis of modern scientific method. We must be constantly on the lookout to see whether our theory is really the best—to see whether it may not be improved by alteration or discarded in favor of a better one, always, however, taking care to progress in the direction of a better and more complete adjustment with the whole body of known facts. The discovery of a new fact advances many theories, may even overthrow some; but in any case science as a whole makes progress. Explanations of Nature, says Professor Shaler, must "begin with the work of the imagination; . . . they are guesses"; but they need not remain so, if we diligently compare them for verification with new facts. To quote again:

"It is in this effort to secure proof that modern science has gathered the enormous store of well-ascertained facts which constitutes its true wealth, and which distinguishes it from the earlier imaginative and to a great extent unproved views."

Professor Shaler goes on to tell us how, in this collection of facts, the number that one man could know or study was soon surpassed; hence the necessity for specialization, which constantly becomes closer. But in spite of the great body of learning contained in the smallest subdivision of the most unpretending of the sciences, it is necessary that the well-educated man should know something of each. In the body of his book Professor Shaler proceeds to set down in order what it is most important and interesting for us to know about our own earth and the surrounding universe, including the stellar realm, our globe itself, the atmosphere, the work of water, soil, rocks, etc.

The Hour of Death.—Speaking of the time of day at or near which most deaths occur, Finlayson, of Glasgow, says *Le Journal de Médecine* (Paris), believes that it is 6 A.M. His observations include 15,000 cases. "M. Beadles makes a difference between the sexes; he says it is 5 to 7 A.M. for men and the evening hours for women. M. Schneider, of Berlin, less vague in his affirmations, bases his statistics on 57,000 deaths and gets 5 to 7 A.M., without distinction of sex. M. Raseri (25,474 observations) remarks that it is generally in the afternoon that people bid adieu to the fair land of Italy. Finally, M. C. Féré has collected 11,404 cases at the Salpêtrière and Bicêtre hospitals, and finds that they take place at all possible hours, but that there is a lull from 7 to 11 P.M."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

New Method of Obtaining High Temperatures.—"M. Goldschmidt," says the *Revue Scientifique* (July 9), "has described to the congress of German Electro-Chemical Societies a new method for obtaining the high temperatures necessitated by the reduction of some of the more refractory metals. This method consists in utilizing the heat furnished by the combustion of aluminum. The mass to be heated is surrounded with an envelope formed of a mixture of powdered aluminum and metallic oxids. By directing a blowpipe flame on this envelope the local decomposition of the oxids is brought about, and the freed oxygen feeds the combustion of the aluminium. Thus temperatures approaching those of the electric furnace are obtained quite rapidly in the interior of the envelope. The method may be modified by substituting magnesium or the carbid of calcium for the aluminum, and in certain cases the oxids may even be replaced by sulfids."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CABLE despatch to the New York *Sun* says that Dr. Leo Lillienfield, of Vienna, has demonstrated to the Chemical Congress in session in that city the discovery of the method of producing artificial albumen which is absolutely identical to natural albumen, which hitherto has been believed could be produced only by chemical means. Dr. Lillienfeld calls the product "pepton." No further details are given.

A RATHER unusual competition is described by *The Lancet* as recently occurring in Milan. "It seems that the nose possesses a peculiar significance for the Italians—so much, in fact, that they have a 'cult of the nose,' which has during the last seven years held two '*concorsi di nasi*' (nose competitions). The former of these was at Padua in 1891. The more recent one took place at Milan, when there were thirty-six competitors, the first prize being a gold medal."

FALSE TEETH THAT GROW.—*Popular Science News* reports a new kind of false teeth invented by a Dr. Zamesky. "They are made of gutta-percha, porcelain, or metal, as the case may be. At the root of the false tooth holes are made. Holes are also made upward into the jaw. The tooth is then placed into the cavity. In a short time a soft granulated growth finds its way from the patient's jaw into the holes in the tooth. This growth gradually hardens and holds the tooth in position. Dr. Zamesky has tried them on dogs and men, and with success, it is reported."

"THOSE who entertain the idea that the vegetarian is a spindle-shanked, bloodless, inane sort of person," says the editor of *Good Health*, referring to the recent walking-match in Germany, "will be not a little surprised at this very practical demonstration of the possession of an unusual amount of brawn and physical endurance. The writer has never known a test of physical endurance in which vegetarians were matched against flesh-eaters under equal conditions in which vegetarians have not carried off the laurels. These victories have been won in the harvest-field as well as on the bicycle track and in walking-matches. The vegetarian generally arrives first and stays the longest."

AN ANCIENT HOSPITAL.—"At Baden, near Zürich, Switzerland, in connection with recent excavations at Windisch, the Roman Vindonissa, an ancient military hospital has been discovered," says *The Scientific American*. "It has fourteen rooms, which appeared to have been well supplied with medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical apparatus, including probes, tubes, forceps, cauterizing implements, and even safety-pins; medicine spoons of bone, silver measuring-vessels, jars and pots for ointments, etc. Some coins were also found, those of silver being of the reign of Vespasian and Hadrian, those of copper bearing the effigy of Claudius, Nero, Domitian. At Vindonissa, two great Roman military roads meet—one leading from the great St. Bernard along the lake Leman and then by Aventicum and Vindonissa to the Roman stations on the Rhine; the other from Italy to Lake Constance by the Rhætian Alps, the present canton of Winterthur, Baden, and Windisch. This last point was the station of the seventh and eighth legions."

"AN important reason for recent success of American manufacturers abroad," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, "lies in the promptness of delivery, totally aside from questions of superior quality and better prices. An instance of this is noted in our exchanges as follows: 'A London concern, desiring to buy a large lot of fine tools, made inquiry of the manufacturer's agent in London and learned that the tools can be bought as cheaply from the United States as from the English makers. Being anxious to fill the whole order as quickly as possible, it was divided, one half being given to an English concern, and the other half, by cable, to a Cleveland company. The Cleveland concern, receiving the order on a Monday, went to work on it the same day, and completed the work so rapidly that the goods were shipped and reached London just two weeks after the order was given. On the other hand, the English concern worked on their share so deliberately that their goods were not delivered in London until sixty days had passed.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT GERMAN WORKINGMEN THINK OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE recent national Evangelical Social Congress, held in Berlin, in which several hundred prominent theologians, professors, and other leaders of thought participated, has attracted special attention largely on account of the address of Lic. Dr. Rade, in which he presented the report of his investigations concerning the religious status of the German workingman. The Fatherland has, since 1870, been transformed into an industrial state; but, hand-in-hand with the growth of manufacturing enterprises, social democracy, and that too of an anti-churchly type, has been growing at a phenomenal rate, mustering now more than a million votes. It was Rade's purpose to discover just how the average German workingman stands toward the church and Christianity. In order to ascertain this, he sent out questions to a large number of representative workingmen, asking for replies to the following:

What is your opinion—
(1) With reference to the church and the clergy of the Protestant and Catholic churches;
(2) With reference to the value of the sermon;
(3) With reference to the church festivals and their benefits;
(4) With reference to baptisms, marriage, funerals, and confirmations under churchly auspices;
(5) With reference to the Bible;
(6) With reference to Christ;
(7) With reference to Luther and the Reformation;
(8) With reference to God, creation, and miracles;
(9) With reference to death and the life after death;
(10) With reference to marriage and family life;
(11) With reference to Christian charity?
(12) What must be the characteristics of a true man?

Rade has carefully analyzed the replies received, and formulates his results as follows:

(1) Concerning the church and the clergy. The radical social democratic workingman considers the church a hindrance to true culture and progress, and a means in the hands of priest and pastor for the benefit of the privileged classes. Clergymen are either stupid or hypocrites. The more moderate class of workingmen, some even with Christian convictions, are quite suspicious of the state churches, and think that their method of government is adapted to the needs of the ruling classes, and only in exceptional cases are these workingmen willing to have confidence in the clergy. These ideas prevail even among the evangelical workingmen's unions, organizations especially established for the purpose of counteracting anti-Christian tendencies among the laboring classes.

(2) Concerning church rites. The social democratic element regard these as perfectly useless, maintained only through the force of social customs and the influence of women. These rites are only dead ceremonies. The more conservative class of workingmen demand that in the administration of these rites no distinction be made between the rich and the poor. Compulsory baptism of infants is strongly condemned, and confirmation is both ridiculed and approved. Church funerals are also condemned even by this class of men.

(3) Concerning Christ. Of all the answers received, only one ventured to deny His existence, and to claim that He was an ideal creation. It is strongly maintained that the Christ of history is not the Christ of the church. What Christ sought and His doctrines as since perverted are as different as day and night. Most of the workingmen regard Christ as a very prominent man who took a firm stand for the emancipation of the oppressed, and if He were living to-day would belong to their party. Some of the men, however, in their replies, still retain a religious devotion to the Lord and acknowledge His entirely unique character, and do not deny the possibility of the miracles ascribed to Him.

(4) Concerning Luther. Social democratic and Ultramontane innuendo has succeeded in producing a caricature of the Reformer in the minds of the workingmen of Germany. They know of him only in relation to the peasants' war and the double marriage of Philip of Hesse. Many of those replying know nothing whatever of him.

(5) Concerning God and creation. God is regarded by many as an impossibility. Nature is God. The fact of creation seemed to perplex many of the respondents. They say that the world was not created, but it came into existence. The word "evolution" solves the problem for them. They are advocates of Darwin's theory. The Biblical account of creation is unscientific and an offense to conscience and a hindrance to a higher type of faith. Even the Christian class of workingmen do not stand on a much higher level. They do not accept the Biblical account as it stands, but understand it symbolically.

(6) Concerning marriage and family life. This is the most cheerful and encouraging chapter in this whole series of answers. Radical and destructive voices are very few, even among the social democrats. Monogamy is strongly defended, and protests are determined against anything that would undermine it. It is generally demanded that women should have greater rights than they have at present. Marriage and family life are regarded as sources of the greatest blessings, and it is deeply deplored that the present conditions of industrial life have a tendency to interfere with this happiness. It is a common complaint that the workingman with an education above the average has great difficulty in finding a congenial companion. The replies are almost unanimous in maintaining the high moral value of family life for the education of the children.

(7) Concerning the qualifications of a true man. The general consensus is that he should be true to his convictions, should be truthful and fitted with a noble ambition for self-culture and improvement of mind.

The author of the address adds that these replies are clear and transparent, but are very discouraging on the whole. They show, however, where Christianity must set in and what the church must do to counteract the influence of modern social democracy. —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MEXICAN "RAFFLE FOR SOULS."

THE following story has appeared in several Protestant papers. We first saw it in *The Independent*, where it was given as taken from a Mexican paper. The following version is from *The Christian Herald* (August 10):

"The result of the raffle for souls in the Mexican Roman Catholic church mentioned some weeks ago in this paper is now announced. The priest thus phrases it: 'Ticket 841, the soul of Lawyer James Vasquey has been delivered out of Purgatory and has been ushered to heavenly felicity. Ticket 41, the soul of Mme. Calderan has been made happy forever. Ticket 762, the soul of aged Widow Francisca de Parras has been delivered forever out of the flames of Purgatory. Another raffle will be held in this holy Church of the Redeemer on the 1st of January, by means of which poor bleeding souls will be delivered out of Purgatory to Heaven, according to the four winning numbers of this holy raffle. Tickets, one dollar. To be had of the father in charge. Will you, for the small sum of one dollar, leave your dear ones to burn for ages in purgatory?'"

The Freeman's Journal, Roman Catholic (New York, August 20) reprints the story and characterizes it as a "lie." It states that "some one of our Catholic contemporaries—we can not recall which"—wrote to the Mexican priest for information and received the reply that no such announcements as "the soul of Lawyer James Vasquey has been delivered out of Purgatory," etc., had been made, for the reason that no one can know when a soul is delivered from Purgatory.

The Freeman's Journal does not deny the fact of the raffle, but goes ahead to justify it and the lottery as well in the following way:

"There is nothing in itself wrong in a raffle, tho its association with sacred things is certainly not to be commended. Such association is liable to abuse and may easily lead to irreverence. It would scandalize American Catholics. But it does not follow hence that a raffle is wrong in itself, for it is not. We insist on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this because we have no tolerance for fanatical notions and Puritanic fads as guides in questions of morals.

"A raffle is merely another name for lottery. But is lottery not wrong? No. There are many examples of lotteries by command of God in the Scriptures. Those who show the whites of their eyes at the mere mention of lottery should know this fact. Look in Leviticus xvi. 7-10, and you will see it commanded there that it was to be determined by lot which goat was to be sacrificed and which was to be let go into the wilderness as the scapegoat. 'And Aaron cast lots upon the two goats.'"

The editor cites other passages of the Scriptures to the same effect—Numbers xxvi. 55, 56; xxxiii. 53, 54; Josue xviii. 10; Proverbs xviii. 18; Isaiah xxxiv. 17; Jonas i. 7; Acts i. 24, 26. He then proceeds with his argument:

"From these many texts of Scripture it appears that lotteries in themselves are not wrong. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

"Now let us get back to the Mexicans and their lotteries. They must have been studying the Scriptures. The church has carefully regulated by legislation the stipend which the priest is to receive for his time and services. It is governed by the cost of living for one day, where the priest lives. The stipend is therefore different in different countries. In this country it is one dollar. It is clear that a man can give that amount for the priest's services. It is equally clear that he can make an arrangement with a friend by which each pays fifty cents, and draw lots to determine which of them shall engage the priest's services and decide for whom the mass shall be celebrated. There is certainly nothing wrong in this. But if two can do this, then a hundred or more can do it."

A HINDU PHILOSOPHER'S CHRISTIANITY.

MAX MÜLLER has given to the world another instalment of his delightful reminiscences. The chapters now appearing continue to deal with his Indian friends, and relate to that fruitful period of his life during which he translated the principal sacred books of the East into English.

Professor Müller gives us this time (*Cosmopolis*, August) an account of one of his Hindu friends and philosophers who received Christianity; tells of the fermentation it created in his mind, making of him a practical martyr; and how at last he retired, his heart and mind returning to their first love, in spite of all their occidental varnish. We quote as follows:

"While I was sitting in my room at Oxford copying Sanskrit MSS., a gentleman was shown in, dressed in a long black coat, looking different from my usual visitors, and addressing me in a language of which I did not understand a single word. I spoke to him in English, and asked him what language he was speaking, and he replied with great surprise: 'Do you not understand Sanskrit?' 'No,' I said, 'I have never heard it spoken, but here are some MSS. of the Veda which will interest you.' He was delighted to see them, and began to read, but he had soon to confess that he was not able to translate a single word. When I expressed my surprise—tho perhaps I ought not to have done so—he told me that he did not believe in the Veda any longer, but had become a Christian. His countenance was most intelligent, and almost heavy with thought, his language and his manners most winning, and we were soon deep in conversation. His name had been Nîlakantha Goreh—Nîlakantha being a name of Siva (the Blue-neck)—but had been changed into Nehemiah Goreh when he became a Christian. . . . . .

"It was not long before I discovered a sad and perplexed tone in his conversation, and, tho he assured me that nothing but a deep conviction of the truth of Christ's teaching had induced him to change his religion, he told me that he was in great anxiety and did not know what to do for the future. What he had seen of England, more particularly of London, was not what he had imagined a Christian country to be. His patron, Dhulip Singh, had placed him at some kind of missionary seminary in London, where he found himself, together with a number of what he considered half-educated and narrow-minded young men, candidates for ordination and missionary work. They showed him no sympathy and love, but found fault with everything he did and said. He had been, as I soon found out, a careful student of Hindu philosophy, and his mind had passed through a strict philosophical discipline. Hindu philosophy is in many respects as good a discipline as Plato or Aristotle, and, Christian tho he was, he was familiar with the boldest conceptions of the world as found in the six systems of Hindu philosophy, and he could argue with great subtlety and accuracy on any of the old problems of the human mind. The fact was, he stood too high for his companions, and they were evidently unable to understand and appreciate his thoughts. He did not use words at random, and was always ready to give a definition of them, whenever they seemed ambiguous. And yet this man was treated as a kind of nigger by those who ought to have been not only kind, but respectful to him. He was told that smoking was a sin, and that he never could be a true Christian if he abstained from eating meat, particularly beef. He told me that with a great effort he had brought himself once to swallow a sandwich containing a slice of meat, but it was to him what eating human flesh would be to us. He could not do it again. When he thus found himself in this thoroughly uncongenial society, and saw nothing in London of what he had supposed a Christian city to be, he ran away, and came to Oxford to find me, having heard of my interest in India, in its religion and its ancient literature. He had evidently dreamt of a Christian country where everybody loved his neighbor as himself; where everybody, if struck on the right cheek, would turn the other also; where everybody, when robbed of his coat, would give up his cloak also. All this, as we know, is no longer the fashion in the streets of London, and what he actually saw in those streets was so different from his ideals that he said to me: 'If what I have seen in London is Christianity, I want to go back to India; if that is Christianity, I am not a Christian.' That sounded very serious, and I hardly knew what to say or what to do with him. He was not a man to be smoothed down by a few kind words. I tried to find out first why he had given up his native religion, and the more I heard the more I was amazed. He began life as a worshiper of Siva, had then chosen Krishna as his deity, and, dissatisfied with this form of worship also, had proceeded to study the Koran. All that time he had kept carefully aloof from Christian missionaries and Christian converts. But when he saw that the Koran also was full of contradictions and of things which he could not approve, he began to study by himself both the Old and the New Testament. Saturated as he was with philosophical ideas, he soon found that these books also did not satisfy his yearnings, and he wrote, as I was told, two essays in Sanskrit, one against the Old, the other against the New Testament, both directed against a book written by my old friend J. Muir, the Mataparîkshâ ('Examination of Doctrines'). Those who knew him at the time in India say that his answer to the Scotch scholar was in flowing and melodious Sanskrit, and was 'alike most classical in diction and irrefragable in reasoning.' Christianity in India was supposed to have received its deathblow by it. But the fact was, that in studying the New Testament and trying to refute it, he had become a Christian, *malgré lui.*

"When I asked him to tell me how in the end he succumbed and was satisfied with the religion of Christ, he shook his head and said: 'I can explain everything, I can explain why I rejected Siva, and Krishna, and Allah, and tell you everything that kept me back so long from Christianity, as preached to us in India, and made me reject the New as well as the Old Testament as unsatisfactory to a thinking man. But why and how I became a Christian I can not explain. I was caught as in a net, and I could not get away from Christ.' This did not quite satisfy me, and I pressed him hard several times to find out whether there had not been any other inducement, perhaps unknown to himself at the time, that might have influenced him in taking this momentous step. But it was all in vain. So far from there being any worldly motives mixed up with his conversion, all outward circumstances, on the contrary, were against his professing himself a Christian. He could not tell me of any missionary or teacher whose personal influence might directly or indirectly have told on him."

Nehemiah Goreh's father (Professor Müller goes on to say), a high-caste Brahman, disowned his son, retired to a forest cave, and thereafter enjoined on himself perpetual silence. Thus he died. Nehemiah Goreh's wife was taken from him, and, after a long lawsuit, he and she actually had to elope before they could

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be reunited. No English bishop, thinks the professor, would have suffered such martyrdom for his religion. And he adds that he has never seen such genuine religion before or since. The account proceeds:

"One thing he said sometimes to account to me for the momentous step he had taken, and for the sacrifices he had made to retain his inward honesty. 'Christianity is so pure,' he said. One can quite understand how this purity must have told on a mind that had waded through the impurities of the somber worship of Siva, and the lascivious monstrosities of the legends of Krishna and the shepherdesses. We may be able to account historically or mythologically for such excrescences of religion, but we can not dispute them away, nor can we wonder that a pure mind, sickened by them, should turn with a delightful relief to the pure and fresh atmosphere of Christianity."

But there was real danger that Nehemiah would fall into despair, and it was necessary to send him back to India and give him some sort of Christian work. The innate tendency of the Hindu mind soon asserted itself in him. Symbolism no longer interested this philosopher, and he became a hermit, a Christian Sannyasin, longing for the sylvan retreat of his fathers. The loss of his father, and finally of his wife, overcame his mind, and his last letters to Max Müller showed that he had partially recanted,—had, in fact, gone back to the faith of his fathers. But, despite his recantation as regards all the outward semblances of Christianity, he was at heart one of the truest of Christians. Christ was still his highest ideal:

"It is curious that he should not have drawn more of his countrymen to follow him. His original conception of Christ's teaching was such that many an excellent Hindu could honestly have accepted it. Unfortunately, his philosophical Christianity became more and more ecclesiastical in time, through influences whch he was too weak to resist. He might have done a great work in India; but what India wants is the young and vigorous Christianity of the first century, not the effete Christianity of the fifteenth century, still less its poor modern imitations."

DR. BUCKLEY ON THAT SOUTHERN METHODIST WAR CLAIM.

THE *Christian Advocate* (New York), which has hitherto maintained silence on the subject of the Southern Methodist war claim and the charges growing out of it (see LITERARY DIGEST, August 4), devoted nearly five pages of its issue of August 18 to an exposition of the case based on the documentary report of the Senate investigating committee. *The Advocate* goes over the matter with careful particularity, publishing, in order, the most important documents and letters bearing on the case. Its own conclusions are given in the following paragraphs:

"We congratulate the Methodist Episcopal Church South, that it knew nothing about this contract. We congratulate it upon the hot wave of indignation that has swept through it because of the indiscretion of the agents and of their double-dealing. For the church to defend the course pursued by the agents, or to accept the implications of the defense put forth by the book committee, would be to poison the wells of truth throughout the entire denomination.

"The positions with which they have been honored so long raise a strong presumption against the suspicion that these agents have habitually pursued an equivocal course; but when met by this crisis, that they forsook for duplicity the simplicity that characterizes the true Christian and the thoroughly honest man, it is demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt by their letters and telegrams and their responses to the inquiries put by the Senate committee.

"No man could afford to do business with his fellow men if it were understood that such answers could be given to such questions—unless he adopted the degrading principle that every man is to be considered a rogue until he is found to be honest. The problems raised as to what should be done with the money and how the agents should be dealt with call for the utmost wisdom. As respects the latter, so long as they defend themselves or are responsibly defended, silence and inaction give consent. The disturbing element in settling these problems seems to be that certain factionists or representatives of minorities, unsuccessful in former issues, seize the opportunity to make capital. All who bear the name 'Methodist' should unite in prayer that the wisdom that cometh down from above may be granted, and such action may be taken that only good will result.

"Should it be asked why we feel called upon to treat this subject, the answer is at hand. The scandal has tarnished the name of Methodism; the report of the Senate gives it world-wide and lasting publicity; the sin into which the agents fell, and the methods of vindication or extenuation adopted in their behalf are so pernicious and so contrary to the plain condemnation in God's work of those who do evil that good may come, that our silence might be construed into mystification upon a case of common morality; and besides, if such men may so err, we and the whole church need a warning."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

IN the interview with Congressman Dingley (quoted in our columns last week), considerable importance is attached to the sentiment of the religious portion of America as to the proper disposition of the Philippines. Perusal of the leading organs of the Protestant denominations bear out Mr. Dingley's conclusion that the feeling is quite general in favor of our retaining the islands, or at least is hostile to returning them to Spain. The Catholic journals seem to be, generally, non-committal on the subject.

The Independent (undenom., New York), in discussing the terms of peace, says:

"Now we wish to lay down once more what must be the final conditions—*these islands must not revert to Spanish tyranny*. We do not now say that they must be held by the United States, altho that is the natural conclusion, and one not to be carefully avoided. If they should all come to us, that would be the better for them, not the worse, and therefore the better for us. But we do not seek them; we only must not reject them, and, above all, we must not restore them to Spain. They may become independent, under our protection, or under some other or larger protection, if it seems best, or they may become American colonies, governed directly by us; but Spanish they must not be. That would be cruel and nothing short of treachery to the inhabitants. It will be the duty of the commissioners—and by that we mean the American commissioners—to devise a form of government that will be best for these islands, for the general justice of which, at least, we shall be responsible, and not Spain."

The Outlook (undenom., New York) feels certain that the preparations the American Government is making indicate that it is in the islands to stay.

"That Spain can not, if she would, maintain her government over the Philippines appears to us apparent. She has neither fleets, transports, nor money. In her present weakened and impoverished condition she would be no match for the insurgents, still less for the intrigues of European governments eager for territory in the East. That the American Government anticipates the withdrawal of Spanish authority from at least the island of Luzon, and the transfer of that authority to the United States, is indicated by the fact that we are still preparing to send more troops to General Merritt. This can not be to enable him to capture Manila; for the surrender of Manila is provided for in the protocol. It can only be to maintain order and good government in the island when the Spanish flag comes down and the American flag goes up. Having put out the Spaniard by superior force, the President rightly recognizes the truth that we must use that force, so long as it may be necessary, to preserve life and property and to maintain order and peace."

Christian Work (undenom., New York) is opposed to handing the Philippines back to Spain. It wants us to keep the island of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Luzon, and it sees no reason why the rest of the islands might not be divided among the principal European powers. It says:

"In this way authority would be dispersed, all causes of jealousy removed, and the responsibility for carrying out the claims of humanity and civilization could be divided so as to insure a consummation so devoutly wished."

The Evangelist (Presbyt., New York) says the United States should hold the Philippines for Christ. The religious necessity for taking this new territory overcomes the political difficulties to be met:

"Nearly fifty years ago we planted our missions on the Caroline Islands. In the Philippines the Roman Catholic church, supported by the power of Spain, would hardly permit any intrusion from the Protestant world. Now the flags are changed; and Protestant missions are *not* an intrusion into islands that are governed by a Protestant power. Where war has opened the door the church may enter.

"This is a very simple statement of the case as it now stands. The larger question is, whether the new conditions have not brought new obligations? Should not the church of Christ take the whole world under its care? We have counted ourselves debtors to every race, in every country, and every clime. If we break the power of Spain, that has been the most cruel of masters, have we not a duty to her long-oppressed colonies? An English journal of the highest standing says: '*The Americans can no longer go on living for themselves.*'"

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., Chicago) has the utmost confidence in the ability of Americans to govern the Philippines:

"Many are saying that we should not wish to precipitate eight million Philippine heathen and semi-heathen into the mass of American citizenship. All kinds of dire fruits are prophesied if that admixture is permitted. We do not share such fears. How can 8,000,000 people contaminate 75,000,000 when about 5,000 miles lie between them? It would seem that it is entirely best to subject the 8,000,000 to American laws, and disinfection if you will, rather than allow those millions further to degenerate under Spanish rule.

"It would seem that the little Netherlands, under the rule of young Queen Wilhelmina, should teach us more confidence. That little kingdom, with its 4,500,000 people, has ruled the Dutch Indies with their *thirty-four million* people, and has done it well, for about 200 years. The islands export products to the sum of nearly $60,000,000, and import goods to the sum of about $75,000,000. They have a native army of over 40,000, and other things to correspond. The supposed unfriendly and dangerous experiment in population-mixture is risked bravely by the Netherlands, while we profess to fear the Philippine mixture, when the preponderance of Americans is the very antithesis of that in the East Indies. However, we are sure to retain all we immediately need in the Philippines, and we are not alarmed about the final result."

The Watchman (Baptist, Chicago) points out the great difficulty in the government of such possessions. It can not agree with its contemporaries. It says we have never learned to govern the Indians, and it thinks the result could not be otherwise among a population having many of the characteristics of our red men. It sees the evils and corruption of the spoils system multiplied many times in annexation.

The Observer (Evangelical, New York) says that we went to war to liberate Cuba, and the same reason applies to the Philippines. Spain should have no place there hereafter.

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) and *The Christian Herald* (Baptist, Detroit) also agree that America must carry religious liberty to the Philippines. Our failure to do so would be ignominious.

The Christian Index (Meth. Episc., Omaha) says that, whether our soldiers stay in those islands or not, our missionaries must go there and be protected. Morally, at least, the islands must be American.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., South) is not prepared to indorse the proposed American expansion in the East. It quotes with approval statements about the Philippines from a forthcoming book of Mr. J. E. Stevens, in which a number of reasons are presented to show that we do not want the Philippines, one of the reasons being that the majority of the population are the worst aboriginal savages in the world.

The Congregationalist (Boston) is in favor of a policy of general expansion:

"Senator Hoar has said that our fundamental doctrine can not stand if this country undertakes to exercise dominion over conquered islands and subject races. But that we shall exercise such dominion is already determined. We shall have on our hands Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and probably some portion of the Philippines. Each of these islands has a large majority of people who can not govern themselves. The attempt to do so would result in their own ruin. Nor can this country afford to make them citizens on the ground that they are a minority and that the majority will decide measures of government. Giving the ballot to those without knowledge how to use it is not giving citizenship. It is only making men tools for others to use, which is far worse than monarchical government. It is a truism that those who know most about governing will govern, whether or not they vote."

The Cumberland Presbyterian (Nashville, Tenn.) says humanity and Christianity may force us to hold these islands, but we should give no heed to the ambition of imperialism and greed for soil.

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., New York) is decidedly in favor of holding to the islands. It says:

"The ultimate decision can only be one way. Establish the United States at Manila, with a grip on the heart of the archipelago, and the dominance of its future by this country is inevitable. All history, and most of all English-speaking colonial history, enforces this moral. Plant the flag at Manila, as is already done, and the United States standard will feel and must feel every storm and breeze that passes through Asian politics. For good and for evil, whether we accept responsibilities now or shirk them, we must henceforth watch the greater East of Asia."

In discussing the question in a subsequent issue it says:

"Returning any territory to Spain goes against the grain of every American. This is the real crux. Mr. Carl Schurz feels this, and proposes the strictly academic plan of making the colonies over to Belgium, or Holland—ingenious but impracticable. The Saratoga conference, in the same way, could not bring itself to permit Spain to keep any of the territory it has misgoverned, and proposed to have the United States keep all as ward and trustee for future development, in the Philippines a matter of two or three centuries. A decision as to the disposition of the Philippines will not be reached until the middle of September, and the Paris conference may open with the American public still ignorant. But through all, the irreducible minimum grows. It began a coaling-station. It grew to a bay and suitable territory. It expanded to Manila and its district, as the protocol laid down. It is now Manila and Luzon. This minimum may yet embrace all the Philippines."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IT is said that the tomb of Mohammed is the most costly in existence, and that ten millions dollars' worth of diamonds and rubies were used in the decoration of it.

PROFESSOR SANDAY of Oxford, lecturing recently at Trinity College, Dublin, contended that both the Apostles' and the Nicene Creed were the product of an earlier creed nearer the apostolic age.

THE federal convention of the Australasian colonies has adopted a clause embodying a recognition of God in the preamble of the constitution which it is preparing for submission to the several colonies as their bond of union.

ACCORDING to a statement prepared by Rev. Dr. Strong, the missionary societies of the United States, Great Britain, continental Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia number 249, with 4,694 stations and 15,200 out-stations. There are 11,695 missionaries, 64,299 native laborers, and 1,121,699 communicants. There are 913,478 persons under instruction, and the income of all these countries is $12,988,687.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

SPANISH VIEWS OF THE FUTURE OF CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

NOW that the war is over, the attention of foreign journals is turned to the future of the colonies hitherto in the possession of Spain. In the case of Cuba, little else but annexation to this country is regarded as practicable, tho some still attach importance to our promise to make Cuba free. Baron Automarch, in the last of a series of articles on the Cuban problem, in the *Revue Hebdomadaire*, Paris, expresses himself to the following effect:

Spain, like other nations before her, must look forward to the loss of Cuba, painful tho it is. It would be unjust, on the other hand, to accuse the United States of mere lust of conquest. With the great mass of the American people, Cuban independence was, no doubt, a real motive. But it is not practicable. There would be civil war in the island. Yet its pacification will be a task of no small magnitude. A large number of the planters will accept annexation with pleasure; but it is very improbable that the insurgents would be satisfied. All their chiefs agree that they will have nothing but complete independence.

The Spanish papers discuss the subject with remarkable moderation. The *Ilustracion Española-Americana* thinks it is some comfort to know that the Americans are now taught what manner of men the insurgents are. "Thus," says that paper, "the odium of the war falls back upon the people who provoked it, however unluckily it ended for Spain." The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"The rebels no doubt thought that the American soldiers were a kind of auxiliary power that came to drive out the Spaniards at the order of the shadowy Cuban Government. They know better now. The American troops are not to be blamed for their attitude toward the insurgents, which springs largely from the natural repugnance with which regulars regard such guerillas. There is a kind of poetic justice in all this. The men who refused to accept autonomy under the Spanish Government receive their reward. They will have to bow their necks to the yoke of the foreigner."

The *Epoca*, Madrid, thinks that, after all, the fate of Cuba is not very interesting to Spaniards since the island is lost. It has cost Spain much blood and treasure during the present century, and she does not want to hear more about it than she can help. With the Philippines, the matter is different, as there is a possibility that Spain may retain them, at least in part—much to her discomfort, as the paper acknowledges. It says, in effect:

Five suggestions are made by the American press with regard to the Philippines: 1. To leave them to Spain. This would be the most just and the most in conformity with the progress of the war, since the United States as yet is in possession of a small part only. 2. Annexation to the United States. This is really no solution at all, because the Americans have not got them yet, and, despite their wealth, despite their unscrupulous exploitation of internal strife there as elsewhere, they will find the Spaniards so well established that it would take years to expel them. The Americans know this; they know, also, that the Tagales are very unruly. Hence they are not much in a hurry for annexation. 3. A Philippine republic. But does that exist any more than a Cuban republic? Aguinaldo has little authority, the chiefs of the Malays quarrel among themselves, and the United States would only create anarchy where at least some sort of order was maintained before. 4. Cession to England. This need hardly be considered in earnest, for it would lead to endless complications among the powers. 5. A dual protectorate, such as England and Turkey exercise in Egypt. This is not acceptable. It means a double servitude, on the part of the Catholics in the Philippines to a Protestant power, and on the part of Spain, for Spain would occupy a very undignified position.

If everything is taken into consideration, if the attitude of the powers receives due attention, and the inability of the Malays to govern themselves, as well as the unwillingness of the Spaniards and loyal natives to change their allegiance, is thought of, it will be found that the Philippines must, as the most natural solution, remain Spanish.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON, M.P., under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, has been appointed viceroy and governor-general of India by the British Government. The "viceroy" of India has absolutely no regal attributes. His position is akin to that of the captain-general of Cuba under the Spanish *régime*. He may be recalled at any moment, and his wife (who in this case, by the way, is an American) would insure his recall were she to assume anything approaching to royal insignia and royal pomp. But his position is one of immense importance, and his power over the conquered people of India much greater than that of the Queen of England. The choice of Mr. Curzon has, on the whole, been received very favorably. *The Morning Leader*, London, says:

"In an appointment of this sort, the question which the Government is likely to consider is—Does Mr. Curzon want the place? rather than—Is he well fitted for it? There are those who say that in going to India Mr. Curzon is more likely to extinguish than to distinguish himself. We do not think so, for Mr. Curzon is sure to assert himself, to keep himself in evidence, whether in India or elsewhere. Moreover, we can well imagine that such a move on his part will increase his influence with his party. It will be rather a good thing for an ambitious young man, who is even now almost one of the leaders of that party, to be out of the way during the next three or four years. He is shrewd enough to see that things are going from bad to worse with the Government. It is so extremely probable as to be almost a certainty that the Government will come to grief hopelessly when the next appeal is made to the country. And if this happens all sorts of recriminations between the two sections of the party will ensue. Mr. Curzon's term in India would be up when all this trouble had subsided. Men would think about him as one who made himself prominent in the House of Commons, who was not in the final fiasco, and on his return he would very likely be hailed as a possible savior of his party."

The Standard thinks Mr. Curzon knows too well what fame goes with a successful pro-consulship of India, what ignominy awaits the unsuccessful governor, and he will do his best. *The Westminster Gazette* thinks Mr. Curzon "too clever" for the position conferred upon him for the time being, and says:

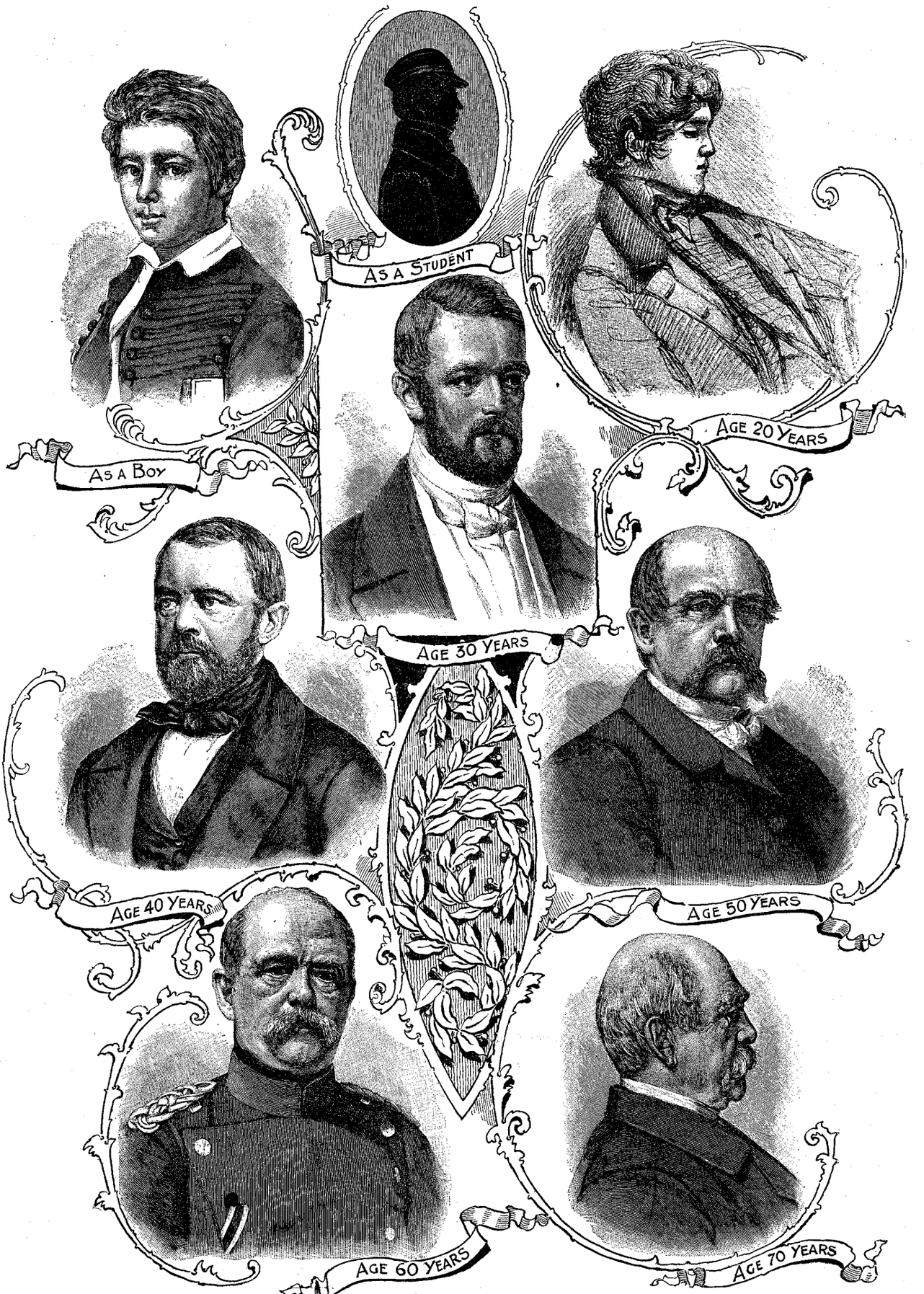
"He is a good debater who has added to natural eloquence an admirable adroitness in the art of fence. His manners were in the beginning not popular, but the House has discovered that they meant nothing, and in these days it likes him better than most young and successful men. He seemed destined for a career of unbroken prosperity in the House of Commons, ending in due course in the highest office, when time and events should have taken him hereafter to the House of Lords. All these qualities, or most of them, will be wasted in India. India at this moment does not want a talking viceroy, or even a very clever one. She wants a sober, middle-aged gentleman with a cool head, and such insight into men and character as experience alone brings."

The Times, on the whole, prefers Lord Elgin, the out-going governor. The Sheffield *Independent* rejoices to see a politician appointed whom the people know and who knows the people. The Birmingham *Gazette* says:

"He is a commoner, and the great princes of India would much prefer to have a man of the bluest blue blood placed in authority over them. This is most natural among a people whose whole life is governed by caste. Mr. Curzon is the son of a clergyman who came to his peerage by accident, and of a mother whose charms were not detracted from by her 'poppa's' dollars. Like his father, George went to America for a wealthy wife, and in a good many points he is wanting in the higher qualities of a typical English aristocrat. There is probably no more admired or more cordially detested personage in the House of Commons. . . .

"The warm eulogiums passed upon him remind us of the man who wrote a glowing testimonial for one of his assistants, and assured him that, 'If this fails, I'll write you a stronger one.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PRINCE BISMARK AT VARIOUS AGES.

Illustrirte Zeitung, Leipzig.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WILLIAM II. AND BISMARCK.

CONSIDERABLE speculation attaches just now to the question whether Bismarck's dismissal was justifiable, either on ethical grounds or for reasons of state. The publication of his letter of resignation (the Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* officially announces the text of this letter to be inaccurate) only shows the immediate cause, but does not refer to former cases of friction between the emperor and the chancellor. The letter is too long to reproduce here in full. It has been published in misleading translations here and in England. The following is a reliable summary, both of its contents and its tone:

By a royal order dated September 8, 1852, the Prussian premier is given sole authority and responsibility. Your majesty has ordered me to formulate a revision of this decree, to the effect that other members of the cabinet may freely confer with the sovereign. This would be possible if we returned to absolutism, but under the existing constitution the chancellor must have full authority, as my successors will find. Personally, I have never been forced to remind my sovereign of the text of the order of 1852 before, having had the full confidence of Emperor Wilhelm I. and Emperor Frederick III. Your majesty is aware that I can not remain in office unless I have full power, both in internal affairs and in foreign politics. I feel that I can not execute your majesty's intentions, as being at variance with my own opinions. I would have asked to be retired some time ago, had I not thought that your majesty wished to avail yourself of the services of an old and trusty servant of your ancestors. Now that I know that your majesty has no longer need of my services, I can retire without fear of the censure of the public opinion.

To this the emperor replied to the following effect:

I had hoped that it would not be necessary to think of your retirement during life, and, tho I must now become used to the thought, I hope that your life, so valuable to us, may yet be preserved a long time, and your advice may still be at the service of your sovereign and your country. What you have done for Prussia, for Germany, and for my house will never be forgotten. Abroad, too, your wise policy for the preservation of peace will be remembered, and I mean to follow it. To reward you to the full extent of your worth is not within my power. All I can do is to assure you of the lasting gratitude of your sovereign and your country.

Differences had occurred between the emperor and Bismarck before that memorable 18th of March, 1890, when the Iron Chancellor sent in his resignation. The biographer of Bismarck, Moritz Busch, describes them, according to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, after the following manner:

The emperor wished to assume a more conciliatory attitude toward the Socialists. Bismarck thought this useless, and predicted that greater freedom would only strengthen Socialism, while it would offend the capitalist classes.

A more liberal organization of the county councils was advocated by the emperor, who was converted to this by the minister of interior, Herrfurth. Bismarck thought that this would unduly increase the influence of the small farmers and cottagers.

Bismarck was, of course, very much offended when the emperor wished to revise the decree of 1852, issued by his grandfather. Bismarck now became aggressive himself. Altho he had ruled without a parliament, and had even then—March, 1890—no majority, he stood upon his constitutional rights. He put himself in communication with Windhorst, the leader of the Center (Catholic) party, for the foundation of a majority. He did this, however, without consulting the emperor. When the emperor was informed of it, he demanded Bismarck's resignation.

It is not certain whether the old chancellor ever forgave the emperor. It is rumored that Bismarck's son, Prince Herbert, hoped to succeed him in power, and would certainly have done so had William II. been a less strong character. The attitude of Bismarck's relations since his death is severely criticized in Germany, so much so that all connected with the publication of his letter of resignation seem anxious to shift the responsibility. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"Sensationalism and want of tact are responsible for the fact that public attention has just now been engaged with a publication which, however interesting, could have waited. That the letter was published, even abroad, as soon as the great chancellor had breathed his last, gives rise to the fear that similar indiscretions are likely to be committed."

The *Neuesten Nachrichten* was a stanch Bismarck paper. Abroad, too, similar comments are made. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"After the unwise publication of the letter, the German Government evidently thinks it advisable to act as openly as possible. It is alleged that the version published contains some inaccuracies, and the Government will make this a pretext for publishing official documents. The emperor will therefore receive his due before the tribunal of history, to which he justly attributes so much importance."

It is interesting to note that the British press, to a large extent, makes use of the occasion to change its attitude toward William II. The London *Times* expresses itself, in substance, as follows:

It is not the fault of the emperor if something is wanting in the obsequies attending the nation's burial of its hero. Having done everything to honor the chancellor while yet alive, he wished to bury him in the great national temple. It can not be said that Bismarck's family received the proposition gratefully. It required no little magnanimity on the part of the emperor to refrain from a positive command. The emperor, indeed, remembered that he represents the nation. The Bismarck family forgot that they have not only the emperor, but also the nation, to consider.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

OUR Spanish exchanges reveal the fact that the Spaniards have come to regard the loss of their colonies as inevitable. There is a good deal of bitterness, but no hope. Some of the papers think that peace should have been made earlier. The *Diario de Barcelona* says:

"Inferior to our opponent in everything, what could we do? We have been attacked in the most brutal and unprovoked manner; but we could not do more than resist for a while to satisfy our national honor, for, even if we had gained a victory in the beginning, the end would have been the same. The fight was too unequal."

The tone of the Spanish papers is very moderate, tho this is, no doubt, partly due to the press censorship exercised since the constitution was suspended. The hope of a brighter future is frequently expressed. Thus J. P. de Guzman writes in the *Epoca*, Madrid, as follows:

"The spectacle which Spain has presented in the past is too sorry a one to contemplate with pleasure. Our misfortunes are largely the outcome of our own faults. What we need now is the determination to work out our regeneration. We are not the only people who have been thrown down, and we may hope to rise again. The ravages of Napoleon I. in Prussia, the loss of territory, and the insults suffered by Prussia in those days roused the sixteen million Prussians to such an extent that in 1870 they became the foremost people in Europe and welded the German race into one splendid empire. Again, France, having lost two of her richest provinces, and forced to pay what was considered a fabulous indemnity, recuperated to such an extent that she is to-day stronger than ever. What, then, have we to fear if only we nourish the same sentiments which regenerated Prussia and France? Let us learn the lesson. For while this third amputation robs us of the rest of our great and glorious empire, a fourth would result in our utter destruction as a nation. If, on the other hand, we proceed with our regeneration in earnest, we may retrieve our fortunes."

The *Correo*, Madrid, speaks hopefully of the development of Spanish mines, tobacco growing, and other industries to be developed as soon as the capital hitherto employed in the colonies is employed at home. There seems to be an impression that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Spain would do well to rid herself of her colonies altogether. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Many people in Spain think the present would be a good time to get rid of all the colonies. The Philippines have become a valueless possession. To keep them, Spain would be forced to maintain an army of 60,000 men there. It would cost $5,000,000 to transport the army there, and it would cost a terrible sum to keep it in order. Away with such a costly possession, say the financiers, and all statesmen who love their country hope that the loss of the colonies may bring about a better financial situation in the mother country."

The *Popolo Romano*, Rome, thinks the payment of an indemnity in specie on the part of Spain is out of the question. This is also the opinion in France, where the outcome of the peace negotiations will be expected with some anxiety. But the French disclaim all wish to interfere. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, declares that M. Cambon, the French ambassador in Washington, is not an arbiter and assumes no responsibility. He is merely the messenger between the two governments negotiating peace. The Spaniards are very bitter about the attitude of the English, whom they call more jingoistic than the Americans themselves, and, if anything, even less polite. There is, indeed, a feeling in England that the Spaniards may be resentful for some time to come. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says

"We have not concealed our sympathy with the United States in the war, and it is believed in Spain that but for our refusal to join, another European concert would have come to the rescue. We need not say that we do not in the least regret these sympathies, but, as we have always pointed out, there will probably be a price to pay for them. What the price may be, we shall not know immediately; but we shall be prudent if we act on the assumption that Spain will act with the dual alliance in the event of European trouble, which means, in plain English, that the friends of Spain will have the opportunity of checking us at Gibraltar, perhaps even of occupying places of importance on the coast opposite Morocco. It is announced this morning that a new battery has been placed on the 'Queen of Spain's Chair,' the hill which at a range of 6,000 yards commands our anchorage and the new harbor which we are building. Such a battery in the hands of a powerful ally of Spain would make our position at Gibraltar very difficult."

Professor Goldwin Smith, in the Toronto *Sun*, explains that the "diplomatic" press necessarily congratulates the United States, but he believes that people who are not diplomatic may be permitted to express different opinions. He continues:

"Those who are undiplomatic, and look only to the justice of the case before them, may be permitted to offer their tribute of sympathy to an ancient and renowned, tho now weak and decayed, nation trampled on by a power overwhelmingly superior, the aggression of which it had done nothing to provoke. . . . The terms of peace are what might have been expected. Spain loses her colonies in this hemisphere, and the Americans will now succeed to the task of governing and civilizing Cuban patriots, whom they begin by saying that, were it not for the principle, they would be ready to shoot down. The disposal of the Philippines is still unsettled; but we can hardly doubt that they are lost to Spain. . . . Nothing is said about indemnity for the *Maine*. That fiction, having served its purpose by firing the popular heart, is now tacitly laid aside. Yet nobody who was in the States at the time could doubt that it drove the people to war."

On the other hand, we find that some South Americans receive the news of the complete victory of the United States with far less distrust than might have been expected. The *Pregonero*, Caracas, says, in effect:

Spain has failed to keep her place in the onward march of progressive nations. She has struggled against destiny, but pride should not make her so blind that she can not see that her downfall was inevitable. On the other hand, the United States has shown extraordinary vitality, and we have now fresh proofs that we will be protected under the Monroe doctrine. We must ally ourselves with the great republic, which has powerful squadrons and untold millions, and can assist us while we are still weak.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ENGLISH LION AND THE RUSSIAN BEAR.

EVER since the war between China and Japan, when it became clearly apparent that the former country is practically helpless, Russia and England have vied with each other to establish a predominant influence over the huge territory nominally still under the sway of the Chinese emperor. Their jealousy of each other has resulted in hindering the efforts of China to regain strength, and has prevented the training of a Chinese army by German and Belgian officers. Germany and France have not been inactive, but their parts are minor ones in the great drama being enacted by Russia and England. Between the two they might have divided China, but each nation considers itself destined by Providence to dominate throughout the world, and this quarrel between destinies is not unlikely to end in war. At present the English are slightly at a disadvantage. Russia refuses them the right to build a railroad (the New-chwang extension) north of Peking, while at the same time she dominates over a Belgian line (the Peking-Hankow), to be built, in opposition to England, south from Peking. *The Standard*, London, says:

"It is only too clear that, in spite of the brave language of her majesty's Government, England is being steadily, and not very slowly, elbowed out of China by the masterful power which, until a very few years ago, was practically without any foothold of importance in the far East, and which, be it observed, is still quite unable to strike there with effect. . . . We do not say, or think for a moment, that the position can not be retrieved. But we do say, without hesitation, that the country is more than tired of the succession of rebuffs to which it has been exposed, and that it looks to her majesty's Government to recognize, in a practical fashion, that this kind of experience has lasted too long. The temper of the nation is not easily roused, because its great past makes ordinary diplomatic misfortunes seem of slight consequence. But a continuous series of defeats in a sphere about which England is known to care a great deal is a very dangerous discipline for a proud people. . . . The Government, Mr. Balfour assured the House of Commons yesterday, are giving their serious attention to the latest triumph of M. Pavloff's diplomacy. In truth, they need to do so. If they fail, they will inflict lasting damage on British prestige and British interests abroad, to say nothing of destroying the position and prospects of the Unionist party. These repeated humiliations are becoming intolerable."

The above shows in what temper a large portion of her British majesty's subjects are. They believe themselves worsted in diplomacy, and are not unwilling to try their luck in war, especially as Russia is doing her best to inform the Chinese of every check England suffers. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, says:

"Those living in the interior of China, and who come into contact occasionally with pro-Russian officials, are, if they happen to be of the Anglo-Saxon race, at times made painfully aware of the fact that old England is looked on as a power very much inferior to, and very much afraid of, Russia. Happily, however, of late there has been a decided decrease in the number of those who believe in Russian sincerity in her professions of unselfish friendship."

Not every English paper believes that England can safely challenge Russia to a duel. *The Daily Chronicle* thinks the best thing would be to come to terms with her, and *The Spectator* asserts that Lord Salisbury has abandoned the idea of the "open door," and is veering toward a defined sphere of interests. *The Spectator* says:

"He [Salisbury] felt that the country must be gradually accustomed to the change. International relations in China were

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the throes of a great revolution, and it was his duty to see the country through this revolution without war or loss. This duty could be best accomplished by slowly abandoning our old position—by retiring in sections, as it were. . . . He has maintained for what it was worth, and still maintains, the remains of the open-door policy. Not having abandoned it in name, he has claimed under it all the advantages he could. Most men would have found such a position impossible; but Lord Salisbury is such a master of the art of negotiation that he has actually managed to play the two games at once, and with advantage to his country. But tho there may have been a national gain, there has been a party loss."

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* expresses itself to the following effect:

The critics of the Government talk as if every real or assumed gain of Russia, Germany, or France is so much lost by Britain. The truth is, we have lost nothing. It is true that we have no longer a practical monopoly, but it is no part of British policy to exclude the fair competition of other powers. We must try, indeed, to protect China against Russian aggression, even against her will. But this is dangerous business, and the struggle would be fearful. Hence we wish Lord Salisbury success in his endeavors to prevent what would be, at least in its early stages, a great calamity.

The prevalent opinion on the continent of Europe seems to be that Great Britain will retire as gracefully as she may, knowing that her strength does not equal that of Russia. Meanwhile England redoubles her efforts to find allies. *The Morning Post*, London, advises the Government to act more friendly toward Germany. The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, fears that Great Britain has missed her opportunity to make a friend of Germany. A writer in *The Daily Mail*, London, one of the most anti-German and jingoistic journals in England, now says:

"Is it not time to protest against the foolish, contemptuous tone assumed by our press whenever they busy themselves with Germany and the German emperor? Editors of great and responsible papers to-day allow every numskull to try his wit on a grand and powerful nation which possesses all the qualities respected most by Englishmen. . . . They are lately our unwelcome competitors in trade and industry, but that is no reason to treat them with contempt. In the coming battle against the Slavs we will stand shoulder to shoulder, and we will not laugh at the Germans. But if ever we should have to meet them as enemies, the cheap jokes will die on the lips of our sailors and soldiers, who will find they have met a foe worthy of their steel."

It seems, however, that England has little chance of hearty German support. The Germans value the help of Great Britain as delusive in their own struggle with the Slav, and they refuse to pull English chestnuts out of the fire. Theodor Mommsen, the historian, in an interview with the *Freie Presse*, Vienna, said:

"Among us the advances of England are received with a feeling akin to scorn. I do not believe in an Anglo-American and still less in an Anglo-Saxon-Teutonic bond. I believe rather that France, Germany, and Russia might unite to divide the British empire."

The *Tageblatt*, Leipsic, believes that Germany may be forced, on her own behalf, to intervene in a struggle between England and Russia, and the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, thinks France will stand aside until her own interests are hurt. But the situation is certainly grave. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Blood has not yet flowed in this duel between England and Russia, but, tho the buttons are on the foils, the blows are given in earnest and they are felt. Will there be a battle of life and death? Not if England is skilful enough, or if the British Government does not give undue heed to the yells of the jingoes. Otherwise the sword must be drawn in earnest."

The composure with which Russia regards the temper of Great Britain is well illustrated by the following extract from the *Novoye Vremya*, which says:

"We can not understand why the English Russophobes, who have been shaking with fear over the nearness of Russia to the northern frontier of India, now become restless over our presence at Port Arthur. If any complications occur, it will be in the neighborhood of the Hindu-Kush rather than in the Gulf of Pechilli. We still need a lot of time to develop Port Arthur and to obtain free access to the Pacific Ocean. But in the neighborhood of India the conditions are different. Everything is prepared for such operations as the ill-will of India may render necessary."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S COMING TRIP TO JERUSALEM.

IT may not be generally known that the approaching voyage of the emperor of Germany to the Holy Land has a strongly Protestant character. It will be made a special occasion by all Protestant churches in any way connected with Germany. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Not only have Protestant princes in and out of Germany been invited to attend, but also the governing authorities of the churches. The cantonal churches of Switzerland will send delegations, also the Evangelical church of Belgium. Of German delegations there will be a great many, as Prussia alone has eight denominations recognized by the state. The new church in Jerusalem, which has been built by the imperial couple and will be consecrated upon their arrival there, is called the Church of the Redeemer. It is not only the largest Protestant sanctuary in the Orient, but also one of the handsomest buildings in Jerusalem."

The people least pleased with this imperial voyage are the French, who, since the days of St. Louis, have claimed hegemony over all Christians of the West in Palestine. The *Verité*, Paris, a strongly Catholic paper, says:

"The French Government does not pay sufficient attention to this matter. The German emperor has the ambition to rival Charlemagne; he thinks of nothing but how he may increase the power and prestige of his empire, as well as its material well-being. He uses the Catholic religion to curb the Socialists, and aspires to become the protector of the Catholics even in the Orient. And France? France, in her blind anti-Clericalism, has alienated even the Holy See, so that Rome is favorably inclined toward the Saxon. This political 'Americanism' goes so far that a heretic may dare to play the part of a modern Godfrey de Bouillon. The present Pope is opposed to this pro-German movement, but it is gaining strength. Let the French ministry look to it. Let it be courageous enough to assume diplomatic relations with the Holy See, instead of this flight before a Hohenzollern."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, is rather inclined to make fun of these French fears. It says:

"It is foolish to think that the emperor intends to create a German province in the East, as the *Temps* suggests. True it is, however, that we do not accept French protection or French supervision for German Christians; but beyond the protection of our own interests we have no ambitions. Every educated person of means nowadays visits the Orient. What is the inalienable right of every globe-trotter can not reasonably be denied to a German emperor. If anybody has a right to be scared, it is the English and Russians. The French had best tell them that the emperor is on a voyage of conquest."

It is said that the emperor will, on his return, visit the Khedive of Egypt.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH papers announce that the arbitration tribunal appointed to settle the claim of Colonel McMurdo against the Portuguese Government for violation of his railroad concession at Delagoa Bay will be decided against Portugal, and that the latter will have to pay $12,175,000 indemnity. The wish may be father of the thought in this case, but as Cecil Rhodes has taken over the McMurdo claim to worry the Boers, the friends of the Transvaal urge that country to take over the responsibility in this case, especially as England has not yet paid for the Jameson raid.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISMARCK'S FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA AND AMERICANS.

IT is generally supposed that Bismarck was unfriendly to America and American institutions; but such was not altogether the case. On the contrary, he was a great admirer of many features of this country, and freely admitted that a republican form of government had been successfully established here. Carl Schurz, who a few years ago was warmly received by the great statesman, said of him at that time, as reported in *Munsey's Magazine* of recent date:

"He treated me like an old friend, and I had abundant opportunity to admire the Chancellor's store of knowledge on all questions of the day that affected Europe or America. He delivered himself of a most practical dissertation on the silver question, and showed a rare insight into our complicated political affairs. Unlike other European statesmen of the old school, he seemed not at all surprised at the success of the republican form of government, which seems to satisfy Germans, English, and all nations alike. 'It would never do here, tho,' he remarked. 'We need a powerful, decisive, and liberal monarchy—liberal as we understand it, of course.' Bismarck spoke of the United States in the highest terms; it was evident that he had read American history and followed the course of affairs here with the greatest sympathy."

The knowledge which Bismarck displayed in regard to America was probably due in large measure to the friendship formed in his youth with John L. Motley, George Bancroft, and a number of other Americans.

On the 14th of April, 1832, Bismarck graduated from a gymnasium at Grauen Kloster, and on the tenth day of the same year he matriculated at the University of Göttingen. Soon after he made the acquaintance of the two Americans named and of two other Americans, Mitchell C. King and Amory Coffin.

In a letter which Bismarck addressed to the business manager of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in 1875, which has been reproduced in the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York) since Bismarck's death, he referred as follows to his first celebration of the Fourth of July, in 1832, in the company of these American friends:

"You have done me the favor to send me as a support for my old age a walking-cane, cut out of the wood of the tower from whose heights, 129 years ago, the old bell rang for the first time in honor of that great commonwealth whose ship-bells now sound their full and welcome tones in all the waters of the earth. I desire to express to you my sincere thanks for this historical gift. I shall keep it carefully and, with relics of memorable years, shall leave it to my children. This day recalls to my mind the Fourth of July which I spent with my American friends, John Lothrop Motley, Mitchell C. King, and Amory Coffin, at Göttingen. It is my sincere wish that you, my dear sir, and myself could be as healthy and contented as we four young fellows were twenty-three years ago, when we celebrated the Fourth of July."

Bismarck also took notice of America's natal day in 1890. In that year the American students at Göttingen celebrated the day by placing memorial tablets on the houses where Edward Everett, George Bancroft, Henry W. Longfellow, and John L. Motley lived while students at the famous Georgia Augusta. A feature of the occasion was the reading of the following letter sent by Bismarck:

"I thank you for your kindness in informing me in what manner the anniversary of the United States independence will be celebrated. Of the four distinguished Americans to be honored by memorial tablets, I had the privilege of counting two of them my intimate friends—the late John L. Motley and George Bancroft. I therefore am doubly sorry I find it impossible to take part in this interesting ceremony. Convey my thanks to your countrymen and receive the assurance of my high consideration."

Whether in the student days at Göttingen or later on, when he had become the great chancellor of the German empire, Bismarck showed for Motley a friendship which one would not have expected between the two men. They corresponded with each other for years, and Bismarck always addressed Motley with the familiar "*du*."

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his work on Motley, speaks of the intimacy which existed between Bismarck and the great American historian, in the following manner:

"Among the records of the past to which Motley referred during the last visit to this country, was a letter which he took from a collection of papers and handed me to read one day when visiting him. The letter was written in a very lively and exceedingly familiar vein. It implied such intimacy, and called up in such a lively way the gay times Motley and himself had together in their youthful days, that I was puzzled to know who could have addressed him from Germany in that easy and off-hand fashion. I knew most of his old friends who would be likely to call him by his baptismal name in the most colloquial form, and exhausted my stock of guesses unsuccessfully before looking at the signature. I confess that I was surprised, after laughing at the hearty and almost boyish tone of the letter, to read at the bottom of the page the name of Bismarck."

Bismarck showed the same regard for Motley when the latter was in Europe in 1855. In a letter which Motley wrote to his wife at the time, he says:

"I can't express to you how cordially he received me. If I had been his brother, instead of an old friend, he could not have shown more warmth and affectionate delight in seeing me. I find I like him even better than I thought I did, and you know how high an opinion I always expressed for his talents and disposition. He is a man of very noble character and of a great power of mind. The prominent place which he now occupies as a statesman sought him. He did not seek it, or any other office."

On May 23, 1864, Bismarck wrote to Motley as follows:

"JACK MY DEAR:—Where the devil are you; what do you do that you never write a line to me? I am working from morning to night. Just going to bed this moment. My eyes met with yours on your portrait, and I curtailed the sweet restorer, sleep, in order to remind you of Auld Lang Syne. Why do you never come to Berlin? It is not a quarter of an American holiday journey from Vienna, and my wife and I should be so happy to see you once more in this sullen life. When can you come, and when will you come?"

In 1872, Motley and his daughter Lili attended Bismarck's silver wedding at Varzin. Motley wrote to his wife, July 25, 1872:

"We had a half-hour drive from the station to Varzin. As the postilion sounded his trumpet and we drove up to the door, Bismarck and his wife came out to the carriage and welcomed us in the most affectionate manner. I found him very little changed in appearance since 1864, which surprises me. He is somewhat stouter, and his face is more weather-beaten but as expressive and powerful as ever.

"After dinner Bismarck and I walked in the woods, he talking all the time in the simplest and funniest and most interesting manner about all sorts of things that had happened in these tremendous years, but talking of them exactly as every-day people talk of every-day matters—without any affectation. The truth is, he is so entirely simple, so full of *laissez aller*, that one is obliged to be saying to oneself all the time, this is the great Bismarck—the greatest living man and one of the greatest historical characters that ever lived. When one lives familiarly with Brobdingnag, it seems for the moment that everybody was a Brobdingnag, too; that is the regular thing to be; one forgets for the moment one's own comparatively diminutive stature."

Bismarck was a warm admirer of George Bancroft, of whose life and movements he was always informed by mutual friends. In September, 1869, he wrote to Motley:

"I hear from Paris that they are thinking of taking Bancroft from us, under the pretense that he does not represent America with sufficient worthiness. This assertion will not be shared in by anybody in Berlin, as Bancroft stands in the highest esteem there with the whole intelligent population, particularly with the scientific world. He is honored at court and in government circles, and has full confidence. . . . . ."

The late William Walter Phelps, while American minister to Germany, also won the friendship of Bismarck. He first became acquainted with the Iron Chancellor at the Samoa conference, where, through his skilful diplomacy, America won a triumph over Germany. When, in 1890, Bismarck was dismissed from office and shortly after left Berlin for his estate at Friedrichsruh, Phelps was the only one at the depot to say good-by to the old statesman. Bismarck was very much affected, and said to him: "It was a courageous thing to do, and just like an American."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Active demand and advanced prices in the iron market, steadiness in general prices, a reduced number of business failures, and fair gains in railroad earnings and bank clearings have been the favorable features of the week's business. A less active demand for our cereal products abroad and reduced prices paid for raw cotton have been the discouraging elements in the situation. The volume of general business as reflected in exchanges at the principal clearing-houses is 20.4 per cent. larger than last year. The money market is running smoothly.

Railroad Stocks.—"The average of prices for the sixty most active railroad stocks is $62.59 at the close against $62.35 last week, and trust stocks average $73.45 against $71.66 last week. Altho August earnings thus far show an increase of only 2 per cent. compared with last year, and are 6.5 per cent. below those of 1892, the conditions six years ago were exceptional, and it is noteworthy that the roads reporting earliest are the least successful. Thus all reports to July 22 showed a decrease of 6.2 per cent. compared with the earnings of the same roads in 1892, and yet reports for the full month of July show an increase of 2.2 per cent. compared with the earnings of the same roads in 1892."—*Dun's Review*, *August 27.*

Wheat and Corn.—"Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,563,476 bushels, as against 3,938,348 bushels last week, 5,149,653 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,281,854 bushels in 1896, 1,871,928 bushels in 1895, and 3,420,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 25,706,552 bushels, against 26,581,999 bushels during the same period last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,648,933 bushels, against 3,196,021 bushels last week, 2,682,452 bushels in this week of last year, 2,610,309 bushels in 1896, 1,124,536 bushels in 1895, and 119,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 22,877,301 bushels, against 22,368,345 bushels last year."—*Bradstreet's*, *August 27.*

The Iron and Steel Market.—"The output of iron and steel no longer measures the demand, and the stipulated stoppage of furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys has raised the price of Bessemer pig at Pittsburg to $10.50, and of Grey forge to $9.25, without any certainty whatever that such prices can be maintained when the valley furnaces resume operations, as some of them are now doing. The natural result is that the Pittsburg region is by so much the less able to compete with the great Illinois combination just formed, which is getting all the business it can do, and promises to turn out iron at less cost than any other works in the country. At all points bars promise a larger output than ever before, and structural forms and plates are in heavy demand, while the tinplate producers have found themselves obliged to advance prices about ten cents per box, and the sales are said to be very heavy."—*Dun's Review*, *August 27.*

Speculative Stocks.—"Stock prices at New York are advancing, some temporary hesitation in the early part of the week resulting in an increased short interest, which was covered later on. Low-priced stocks are features at advancing prices, due to expected dividend payments on Northern Pacific common and other stocks of similar standing. The public is a speculative factor, tho to a less extent than last week, and professional manipulation directed against prices has not been wanting, particularly in Manhattan. Industrial stocks are strong and bonds firm, with advances in low-priced issues. Governments are steady, the new threes holding at 105 or better. Foreign exchange tends to decline on offerings of grain and cotton bills for future delivery. Demand sterling is 4.85 and 4.85⅛."—*Bradstreet's*, *August 27.*

Bank Clearings and Business Failures.—"Business failures in the United States this week number 172, against 195 last week, and compare with 210 in this week a year ago, 320 in 1896, 190 in 1895, and 192 in 1894. Bank clearings aggregate $1,249,609,000, smaller than those of last week by nearly 2 per cent., but larger than those of the corresponding week a year ago by 19 per cent., than those of 1896 and 1894 by 67 per cent., those of 1893 by 84 per cent., and larger than those for the corresponding weeks of 1890 and 1892 by from 14 per cent. to 30 per cent."—*Bradstreet's*, *August 27.*

Shoes and Leather.—"The circular offering men's Creedmoor shoes at $1 per pair instead of $1.10, is only significant because the makers were very recently declaring that they could not sell at $1.10 without actual loss. Shipments have been larger than in any previous year, amounting to 362,293 cases in four weeks of August this year, against 343,238 last year, and 356,376 in 1895, much the largest for this month heretofore, and 323,494 in 1892. While leather is quite stiff, notwithstanding extremely light purchases by manufacturers, hides yield a little at Chicago."—*Dun's Review*, *August 27.*

Canadian Trade.—"Hot weather has checked distribution in Canada this week, but Montreal reports an improved distribution in groceries, cheese exports heavy and prices moving upward, while Toronto looks for a larger trade the coming week as a result of the exposition at that city. The trade outlook is promising, and much is hoped for from the Quebec conference. Returns of Canadian trade for the year show a large balance in favor of the United States, while as between the Dominion and Great Britain similarly large balances favor Canada. Business is quiet in the maritime provinces, while in British Columbia it is reported good, and collections are satisfactory. Business failures in the Dominion this week number 27, against 26 last week, 29 in this week a year ago, 31 in 1896, and 42 in 1895. Bank clearings aggregate $24,293,792, a gain of nearly 7 per cent. over last week and of nearly 18 per cent. over last year."—*Bradstreet's*, *August 27.*

For Nervous Headache

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

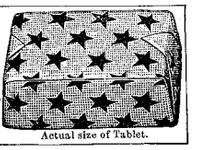
Dr. F. A. ROBERTS, Waterville, Me., says: "Have found it of great benefit in nervous diseases—nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, and think it is giving great satisfaction when it is thoroughly tried."

Armour's Extract of Beef

"has that rich, beefy flavor."

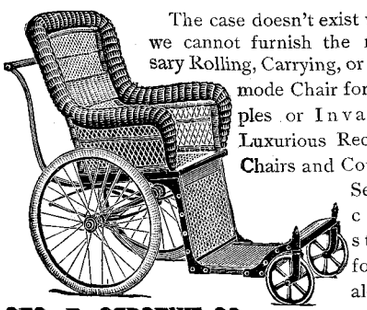
For preparing soups, sauces, gravies, etc. "Culinary Wrinkles" gives many ways of using Extract. It's mailed free for the asking.

ARMOUR'S CONCENTRATED TABLETS of BEEF EXTRACT and VEGETABLES—condensed food—for home use or travelers—**Sample Box** containing sufficient for three meals, **free**, for a two cent stamp and your dealer's name.



Actual size of Tablet.

Address ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.



The case doesn't exist where we cannot furnish the necessary Rolling, Carrying, or Commode Chair for Cripples or Invalids. Luxurious Reclining Chairs and Couches. Send 2-cent stamp for Catalog B.

GEO. F. SARGENT CO. 289 D Fourth Ave. New York

CHAUTAUQUA

READING COURSE.

The "English Year" in the Home Reading Course opens in the autumn of 1898.

EUROPE IN THE XIXth CENTURY

will form an important feature of the plan. English history, literature, life, and customs give the reader a close acquaintance with the mother country.

Send 2-cent stamp for 25-page illustrated booklet; all about Chautauqua and this year's course of Home Readings.

Address, JOHN H. VINCENT,
79 W. Genesee St., Buffalo, New York.

Bordentown Female College,
Bordentown, N. J.

Keep a girl busy; keep her well; keep her in good surroundings, and she will probably grow up a lady.

Not all our pupils may become scholars, but all may become Christian women. We believe the moral culture to be of equal importance to the mental. We invite your inspection. Write for catalogue to

Frederic T. Shultz, A.M., Head Master.
J. W. Blaisdell, D.D., President.

New York University.

Comprehends six Schools. The **LAW School** (with Day and Evening Classes), *Medical College*, **Graduate School**, *Pedagogy*, *ENGINEERING* and **UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.** For circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TERRY HOMESTEAD Stamford-in-the-Catskills

Ideal situation for an Autumn outing on a farm one mile from village. Brilliant forest and mountain view. Modern house. Furnace and hearth fires. Gravity water. Sanitary plumbing. Address, A. W. TERRY, Stamford, N. Y.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.

The only fire-proof hotel in the city. Strictly first class. **Centrally Located.**

C. and N. VALLEE. GEO. D. FUCHS, Manager.

Dyspepsia

A free treatment of R. T. Booth's Mi-o-na Tabloids, the Hawaiian cure for indigestion sent to every one who will send me their address. I do not want one cent of your money until I prove to you that

TRADE **Mi-O-NA** MARK
TABLOIDS

absolutely prevent unnatural fermentation, and are the greatest discovery of the century. If you would have good digestion, perfect health, and normal weight, send at once.

Mr. Booth discovered and gave to the world the greatest treatment for throat and lung diseases ever known. His position in the scientific and commercial world is a guarantee that what he offers to the public will be exactly as represented. An interesting booklet on "*How to Get Well and Stay Well*" sent with free sample. A box of Mi-o-na Tabloids at your druggist's or by mail, 50 cts

R. T. Booth

503 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONALS.

WILHELMINA HELENA PAULINE MARIA, queen of Holland, will be crowned in Amsterdam on the sixth of September. The coronation ceremonies will be very elaborate and picturesque, and already travelers from all over the world are arranging to be present and witness the spectacle. *The Youth's Companion* has an article on this prospective coronation from which we quote :

"Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, the daughter of the late King William III., and of his second wife, Princess Emma, was born on the 31st of August, 1880. Her father died when she was ten years old. Since 1890 her mother has been queen-regent. By the law of Holland, the sovereign comes of age at eighteen. On the 31st of August, therefore, Wilhelmina's most important birthday will be celebrated at The Hague, where for most of the year the royal family live. Five days later the queen and the queen-regent will set out for Amsterdam, the capital.

"Months ago the loyal city on the Zuyder Zee began to look forward to the great event. All the hotel accommodations were 'bespoken' last January. Municipality and citizens had planned, even then, to spend two hundred thousand dollars in decorations. Early in May two-window rooms along the route of the processions were rented for from two hundred to four hundred dollars.

"Yet the thrifty Hollanders will get their money's worth. For four days the girl queen will be almost constantly in the public eye. When she arrives in Amsterdam on the afternoon of the 5th of September, she will be met by members of the Government and prominent citizens; and escorted by these and guarded by a troop of hussars, she will be driven to the palace by a route so circuitous that all the cheering thousands may see her.

"As at present planned, the next, the sixth, will be 'the' day. Trumpeters stationed in the church steeples will open it by playing sacred melodies. At eleven o'clock the coronation ceremonies will take place in the Nieuwe Kerk, the Westminster Abbey of Holland.

"Wearing her robe of ermine and velvet and decked with the crown jewels, escorted by the dignitaries of the state and the officials who bear the crown, the scepter and the cross-surmounted golden ball, Wilhelmina will walk up the long aisle to a seat upon the dais. Near her, on the floor of the church, will be seen the queen-regent and her maids of honor, the members of the queen's court and the burgesses of Amsterdam.

"A sermon will be preached by one of the kirk ministers. Then the queen will take the oath; the first king-at-arms will proclaim her titles, and the sound of trumpets, drums, and bells will announce to the city that another sovereign of the House of Orange has ascended the throne.

"There will be carried out an appropriate and beautiful idea which, at the time of writing, interests all Holland. It is planned that every city and village shall send to Amsterdam its homing-pigeons, six thousand or more in number, and that at the moment of the coronation these shall be released, to carry to all the people the first greeting of their maiden queen.

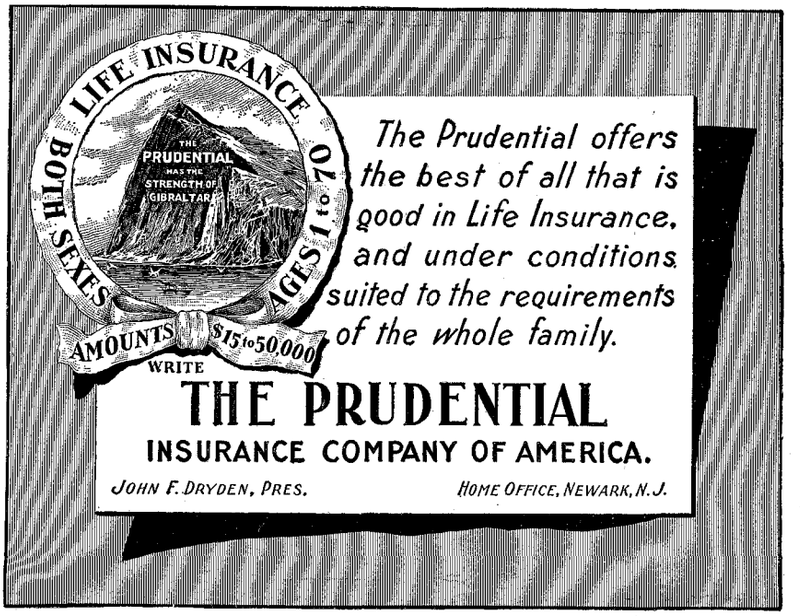
"Following the ceremony, a reception will probably be held in the palace, and on the seventh and eighth days there will be serenades, processions, a water carnival, and concerts and entertainments given in the queen's honor.

"The coronation will be a truly national event. Wilhelmina will be the queen of the whole people Hers is in area a little kingdom, not much larger than the State of Maryland; yet there are rulers over wider dominions who might well be glad to change places with this fair-haired girl, who holds the love and confidence of all her subjects."

Ladies of Manila.

Little has been said or written about the *mestizos* or half-breed ladies of Manila. They combine the superstition of the negro with the grace and langu or of the creole, and the features of either the Chinese or Japanese. Their favorite costume is a long, loose robe of bright hued silk, and their long, flowing hair forms their mantilla.

The illustration in another column is reproduced from a photograph taken in Manila in 1892. It was intended to form part of the series of National Costume cards prepared by *The Singer Manufacturing Co.* for distribution at the Chicago Exposition, but was not secured in time. It now has a peculiar interest to the women of America because of recent events connecting the United States with the Philippine Islands, where Singer Sewing Machines are, as in every other part of the world, one of the foremost factors of civilization.


LIFE INSURANCE
BOTH SEXES
AGES 1 TO 70
THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR
AMOUNTS $15 to 50,000
WRITE
The Prudential offers the best of all that is good in Life Insurance, and under conditions suited to the requirements of the whole family.
THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.
JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRES.
HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N.J.

New Process Distillation

gives something better than mere condensed steam. It produces not only the purest aerated, distilled

DRINKING WATER

but water that is palatable, delicious, and refreshing. The best Ralston Still is only $10. It is officially endorsed by the **Ralston Health Club of America.** Thousands in use. After purchasing, if you can find anything better, return it to us and get your money back.

All our goods fully guaranteed.

We are the largest exclusive manufacturers of water-stills in the world.

Catalog "I" explains everything; free on application.

THE A. R. BAILEY MFG., CO., 54 Maiden Lane, Y. N.

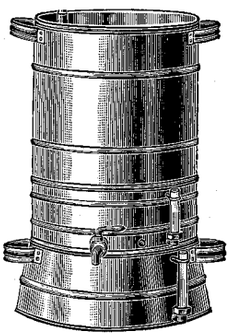
DON'T DIE FOR WANT OF BREATH

Electric Fans
From $2.50 Complete

SEND FOR
Electrical Information
(Pocket Edition) free

Address Dept P

J. H. MASON, Inventor, 152 East 23d Street, New York



Pure Water

We know if the American public ever really awakens to the real importance of distilled water we will have to enlarge our factory—though we are the largest manufacturers of water stills exclusively in the world. We know distilled water from

The Sanitary Still

eliminates lime—"the germ of old age." Only safe water for infants or the family. Will cure kidney and rheumatic troubles, because it is the greatest solvent ever known. Health, beauty, ruddy cheeks and a ripe old age [you can live 100 years] follow the constant use of distilled water.

Only Still Recognized by U. S. Government.
Twelve Styles from which to Choose.
Philippine Expedition Fully Equipped.

The Sanitary Still fits on any wood, coal, or gas stove. Simple as a tea kettle, easily cleaned, lasts a lifetime, produces pure, sparkling water at a full cost of one or two cents a gallon.

Write for booklet containing letters from prominent bankers, physicians and pastorates from every State in the Union and several foreign countries.

THE CUPRIGRAPH CO.,
128 North Green Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL

By using our (stove pipe) **RADIATOR With its 120 Cross Tubes, ONE** stove or furnace does the work of **TWO.** Drop postal for proofs from prominent men.

TO INTRODUCE OUR RADIATOR, where we have no active agent we will sell at wholesale price. Write at once.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR COMPANY,
49 Furnace St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

LARKIN SOAPS

AND PREMIUMS.—FACTORY TO FAMILY

The Larkin Idea fully explained in beautiful free booklet. Free sample Soap if mention this magazine.

The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Larkin St., Buffalo, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Current Events.

Monday, August 22.

All the troops of the Department of the West have been **ordered to Honolulu.** . . . President McKinley sends his **thanks to Admiral Sampson** and his men for the defeat of Cervera's fleet. . . . **Captain Sigsbee is advanced** three numbers in his grade by the President. . . . The battle-ships *Oregon* **and** *Iowa* **go into dry-dock** at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. . . . The Cuban Junta in New York receives General **Garcia's first official report** of his operations at Santiago. . . . It is announced that the Spanish-American **peace commissioners** will be the guests of the French Government. . . . The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed collectors of customs that under existing conditions **Spanish vessels** may enter, load, and clear at American ports.

The British Sudan expedition reaches and occupies Metemmeh. . . . A pontoon bridge in Hungary collapses and **eighty soldiers are drowned.**

Tuesday, August 23.

Ambassador Hay notifies the State Department that England will permit Admiral **Dewey's ships to be docked at Hongkong.** . . . The War Department receives **a despatch from General Merritt** giving a list of his casualties. . . . Bids are opened at the Navy Department for the construction of **twenty-eight torpedo boats and destroyers.** . . . **The American Bankers' Association** holds its twenty-fourth annual session in Denver. . . . **A. G. Menocal,** the naval civil engineer who was court-martialed for neglect of duty in the Brooklyn dry-dock scandal, has been pardoned and returned to his former status in the navy by the President. . . . The international commission to discuss matters of difference between **Canada and the United States** begins its session in Quebec.

A cable despatch from Kingston, **Jamaica,** states that that colony is preparing a plebiscite to the British Parliament asking permission for annexation to the United States. . . . **Cecil Rhodes is elected** to the Cape Colony parliament.

Wednesday, August 24.

The **Naval War Board adjourns** *sine die.* . . . The War Department begins a **mustering out** of the volunteer regiments. . . . The **Philippian insurgents** declare that they will cooperate with Americans and surrender their arms if assured that the islands will remain either an American or British colony; General Merritt assumes the duties as **military governor at Manila.** . . . Secretary of State Day and Senator Davis of Minnesota are selected by the President as **peace commissioners.** . . . **California Republicans** nominate Henry Gage for governor. . . . **Michigan Prohibitionists** nominate N. W. Chever for governor.

The Spanish Queen Regent signs the decree **convoking the Cortes on September 15.** . . . The first shipload of the **returning Spanish soldiers from Cuba** arrives at Corunna. . . . The **Haitian Government refuses** to permit the establishment of a United States weather bureau station in its territory. . . . Lord Charles Beresford, **special British commissioner to China,** sails for that country.

Thursday, August 25.

Newspaper reports give the following as having been appointed **peace commissioners:** Secretary Day, Senators Davis of Minnesota and Frye of Maine, Justice White of Louisiana and Whitelaw Reid. . . . The **French fishing-schooner** *La Coquette* **is sunk** off the Newfoundland bank by the Norwegian steamer *Norge.* . . . **Captain Taylor of the** *Indiana* **writes a letter to Admiral Sampson** protesting against unjust treatment in official reports of the battle of Santiago. . . . The **Hawaiian commission** begins work at Honolulu. . . . Secretary Alger announces that he will make thorough investigation of the "alleged **mismanagement in the War Department**" during the Santiago campaign.

The commission to settle the **boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina** meets at Santiago de Chile. . . . Sir John Bromston and Admiral Sir James Erskine have been appointed British commissioners to investigate the **French treaty rights in Newfoundland.**

"Sanitas" Means Health.

How to have thoroughly sanitary surroundings is told in a pamphlet by Kingzett, the eminent English chemist. Price 10 cents. Every household should contain this little help to comfortable living. It will be sent **free** to subscribers of this paper.

THE SANITAS CO. (Ltd.),
636 to 642 West 55th Street, New York City.
Disinfectant and Embrocation Manufacturers.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY	Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN	Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS	Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK	Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN	Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION	New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN	Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN	St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO	Philadelphia.
MORLEY	Cleveland.
SALEM	Salem, Mass.
CORNELL	Buffalo.
KENTUCKY	Louisville.

IF YOU want to get the best results in painting use Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil, and give your painter time enough to apply it properly. It will pay.

If any shade or color is desired it can be easily produced by using the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors and Pure White Lead.

Pamphlet containing sample shades, and giving directions for mixing and applying, sent free upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

Friday, August 26.

Admiral Schley visits the President and is instructed in his duties as Porto Rican commissioner. . . . Formal announcement is made in Washington of the completion of the membership of the **peace commission.** . . . Señor Vicuna, the **new Chilean minister,** presents his credentials to the President. . . . A slight **engagement between Americans and insurgents at Manila** results in the death of one American and four natives. . . . **General Shafter sails** from Santiago for Montauk Point.

It is reported in Berlin that the **Allgemeine Deutch Credit Bank has failed** with liabilities of several millions and no assets. . . . The **Anglo-Egyptian expedition** against Omdurman has seized Gib 'el Royan, **one of the large islands in the Nile.** . . . The Peking correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* says that the relations between the **Chinese foreign office and the British minister** are "strained to the point of rupture."

Saturday, August 27.

The War Department issues orders for the **mustering out of three more volunteer regiments.** . . . The **torpedo-boat** *Winslow* arrives at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. . . . **Lieutenant Hobson is advanced** to the grade of full naval constructor without examination. . . . The steamer *Hope* with the **Peary exploring expedition** arrives at St. John, Newfoundland. . . . The **Free-Silver Republicans of California** nominate James G. McGuire for governor.

The constitution of the **United States of Central America** is signed by the commissioners from the separate countries, and an election is appointed for December.

Sunday, August 28.

The **auxiliary cruiser** *Yankee* reaches Tompkinsville. . . . **Ex-Governor Matthews of Indiana dies** at Indianapolis.

By order of the Czar, the Russian Foreign Minister has handed a note to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg inviting the powers to **an international peace conference.** . . . The **second Zionist conference** opens at Basle.

Nobody ever complains of Macbeth lamp-chimneys.
They give a good deal more light and don't break.
Get the Index.
Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

7000 BICYCLES carried over from 1897 *must be sacrificed* **now. New High Grade,** all styles, best equipment, *guaranteed,* **$9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels,** late models, all makes, **$3 to $12.** *We ship on approval without a cent payment.* Write for **bargain list** and art catalogue of swell '98 models. **BICYCLE FREE** for season to advertise them. Send for one. **Rider agents wanted.** Learn how to **Earn a Bicycle** and make money.
J. M. Mead Cycle Co. Chicago.

Members New York Stock Exchange. **BOODY, BANKERS, McLELLAN & CO.,**
Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin.
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

We are now offering a select line of First Mortgage Gold Bonds netting investor from 4 to 6%.

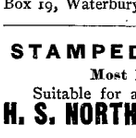
Special circular sent on application.

Pushing to the Front, and Architects of Fate.

Two fascinating, inspiring books by Orison Swett Marden, written for those who want to "get on in the world," or want to help the world get on. See at bookstores, or send **3c.** for a sample chapter, worth its weight in gold, and receive a special offer on both books at greatly reduced prices. THE SUCCESS CO., Publishers, Cooper Union, New York.

Pick on Memory
New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.
Address E. PICK, 127 East 10th Street, New York.

THE ART OF MEMORY
The only COMPLETE, PRACTICAL System.
National Publishing Co. St. Paul, Minn.



You May Count All money spent in Klip-Binders well spent. H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

Put a Brown Bros.' Boiler in your kitchen. It means *clean hot water.* They are made of copper and are seamless. No rivets; no rust. Send for booklet. **Randolph & Clowes,** Box 19, Waterbury, Conn.

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS
Most Durable and Decorative.
Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*
H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York.

For Summer Excursion Book about Catskill Mts.
And points North, East, and West, apply to the ALBANY DAY LINE, Desbrosses Street Pier, New York, sending 6 cents in stamps.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

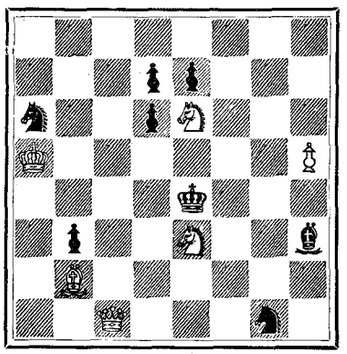
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 312.

BY A. BAYERSDORFER.

From the *Münchner Nachrichten.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

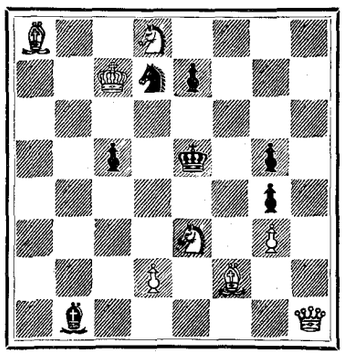
White mates in three moves.

Problem 313.

BY JAMES RAYNER.

Late Chess-Editor of *The B. M. C.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 307.

1. B—Kt 2 / K x Kt	2. Q—Kt 8 / Any	3. Q—K B 8, mate
1. ..... / K—K 4	2. Q—K B 4 ch / K x Q (must)	3. Kt—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / K—B 2	2. Q—Kt 8 ch / K x Q (must)	3. Kt—R 6! mate
1. ..... / Any other	2. Q—Kt 8 ch / Kt x Kt (K 7)	3. Q—K B 8, mate
	2. ..... / K x Kt (B 5)	3. Q—Kt 4, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; R. Toomer, Dardanelles, Ark.: "Try Again"; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; "Subscriber," Albany, N. Y.

Comments: "Ingenious and brilliant; but not very difficult"—M. W. H.; "An idea as old as the hills"—H. W. B.; "Majestic as the Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen"—I. W. B.; "Illustrates the great power of the Kts"—R. M. C.; "It took a Mauser to make the Bishop retreat a peg"—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P.; "Superb; should be called 'The Sacrificial'"—F. S. F.; "Remarkably fine problem; and so unlike all others"—W. G. D.; "Very fine"—R. T.; "Very good, as those of the German Problem-masters generally are"—T. A.; "A dandy"—C. F. P.

No. 308.

Key-move, B—B 2.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P., F. S. F., W. G. D., R. T., T. A., G. A. L., Dr. W. S. F., H. K.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Mrs. S.W. C., Philadelphia; Misses Nan Humphreys and Laurie Fulton, Alderson, W. Va.; E. A. Wayne, Columbia, S. C.

Comments: "A clever composition, very simple—after you see it"—M. W. H.; "A good key and very ingenious"—H. W. B.; "An animated but easy-going Australian"—I. W. B.; "The merits of the problem arise from other causes than the difficulty of its solution. It is easy all through"—R. M. C.; "Trim, but easy"—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P.; "An excellent two-mover"—F.S.F.; "Quite a gem"—T. A.; "A compact little fellow, sound as a dollar"—C. Q. De F.

Concerning this problem, the judge, J. J. Glynn, in making the award, says: "It lacks difficulty, but the variety of the defense with such scanty material is amazing, while the beauty and purity of the mating positions lead the imagination captive.

Robert Toomer was successful with 306.

From the Vienna Tourney.

HOW PILLSBURY BEAT THE FRENCHMAN.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	JANOWSKY. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	JANOWSKY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 Kt—Kt 4	Kt x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	25 Q x Kt	P—B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 P—K R 4	R x R
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	27 Kt x R	R—Q B sq
5 P—K 3	Castles	28 Kt—K 2	P—B 4 (d)
6 R—B sq	Q Kt—Q 2	29 Q x B P	R—B 7
7 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3	30 Q—Kt 4	B—B sq
8 P x P	P x P	31 P—B 5	Q—K B 2 (e)
9 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	32 Kt—B 4	B x P
10 Castles	P—Q B 4	33 Q—Q sq	Q—B 5
11 Q—K 2	P—B 5 (a)	34 Q—R 5	R—B 8 ch
12 B—Kt sq	P—Q R 3	35 K—R 2	Q—K B 2
13 Kt—K 5	P—Q Kt 4	36 Q x R P	K—B sq
14 P—K B 4	P—R 3	37 Q—Q 6 ch	K—Kt sq
15 B—R 4	R—K sq	38 P—K R 5	K—R 2
16 R—B 3	Kt—K 5	39 R—Kt 5	B—Q 2
17 B x B	Q x B	40 Q—K Kt 6 ch	Q x Q
18 B x Kt	P x B	41 P x Q ch	K—Kt sq
19 R—Kt 3	Kt—B 3 (b)	42 R—Q 5	B—K sq
20 P—Q R 4	P—Kt 5 (c)	43 R—Q 8	K—B sq
21 Kt—Q sq	P—B 6	44 Kt-Q 5 (f)	R—B 3
22 P x P	P x P	45 R-R 8 (g)	Resigns.
23 R x Q B P	K R—Q B sq		

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) This gives Black the majority of Pawns on the Queen's wing, and by continuing P—Q R 3 and P—Q Kt 4 Black's position will be a pretty safe one. The general opinion is that Black thus obtains an advantage, and most players avoid a similar development by delaying the capture of the Q P until Black has moved P—Q B 4, when an exchange of both Pawns takes place. White in the present might have played P x B P instead of Q—K 2. Mr. Pillsbury, however, prefers the present development. He believes, that by correct play he can prevent Black from making headway on the Queen's wing, while an advantage may be gained by White in the center or on the King's side. The play is hardly in accordance with the principles of "modern Chess," yet it seems to yield very satisfactory results, at least so, if Pillsbury handles the White forces.

(b) This promising-looking play has a serious disadvantage. White Kt at K 5 will remain in a commanding position and Black has no proper reply to the threatening P—Q R 4 move. Had Black kept his Kt at Q 2, White could not so successfully continue P—Q R 4, for then Kt x Kt and Q—Q 2 would have been answered by Black. If Black intended to move his Kt to B 3, he should have played P—K B 3 first. If then Kt—Kt 4 Black moves P—K 4, followed by Kt—B 3, and the P—Q R 4 may be answered with Kt—Q 4 and eventually with Kt x Kt. Black then would be able to maintain his advantage on the Queen's wing. The text move gives White the preferable game.

(c) Which loses a Pawn, yet Black was unable to avoid it.

(d) An ingenious move, which, however, does not prove satisfactory.

(e) Better than B x P, followed by R x Kt, for in that case Q x B. Q—B 8 ch, and Q x R P would have given White an easy win.

(f) A powerful move, which completely paralyzes the Black forces. Black now is unable to move either King or Bishop, and his position is hopeless.

(g) The position is a very instructive one. Black can move only his R P or his Rook. If P—R 4, then P—Kt 4, K—Kt 3, K—B 4, and K x P follow. If Black moves his Rook, he must keep it on the Q B file, in order to prevent the Kt—B 7 play of White, which would either win the exchange or bring about an exchange of Rook and Kt against the Rook and Bishop. If Black plays R—B 5, R—B 7, or R—B 8, White continues K—Kt 3, K—B 4, K x P, K—B 5, P—K 4, etc., winning easily.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SEVENTY-SECOND GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

M.H.QUINTANA, V. BRENT, Albany, N.Y. New Orleans. *White.*	*Black.*	M.H.QUINTANA, V. BRENT. Albany, N. Y. New Orleans. *White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	35 K—R 3	Q x P
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	36 B—R 3	Q—B 4 ch
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	37 P—Kt 4	Q x P ch
4 Castles	Kt x P	38 Kt—Kt 3	P—K R 4
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3 (a)	39 Q—K 2(h)	P x P ch
6 B x Kt	Kt P x B	40 K—R 2	Q x Q ch
7 P x P	Kt—Kt 2	41 Kt x Q	P—Q 6
8 Q—K 2	Kt—B 4	42 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 3
9 K—Q sq	Kt—K 3	43 B—B sq	P—B 4
10 P-Q Kt 3(b)	B—B 4	44 K—Kt 3	K—B 2
11 B—Kt 2	Castles	45 Kt—Q sq	Kt—Q 5
12 Kt—B 3	R—K sq	46 B—K 3	K—B 3
13 Kt—K 4	B—B sq	47 Kt—B 2	K—K 4
14 R—Q 2	P—Q 4	48 B—B 4 ch	K—Q 4
15 PxP *e.p.*(c)	P x P	49 Kt x P	Kt—K 7 ch
16 Q—K 3	P—Q 4	50 K—B 2	Kt—B 6
17 Kt—K 5 (d)	Q—B 2	51 Kt—B sq	Kt—K 5 ch
18 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q 5	52 K—K 3	P—Kt 4
19 Q—K 4	B—Kt 2	53 B—Kt 8	P—R 3
20 Q R-K sq	P—Q B 4	54 Kt—Q 3	P—Kt 6
21 Q—Kt 4	B—Q 3	55 K—B 3	K—Q 5
22 Kt—Q 3	B—B 5	56 Kt—K sq	P—K B 5
23 K R—K 2	B x Kt (e)	57 B—B 7	Kt—Q 7 ch
24 R P x B	Q R—Q sq	58 K—Kt 4	P—Kt 7
25 K—K B 4	Q—B 3	59 Kt x P	P—B 6
26 P—K B 3	Kt—B sq	60 B—Kt 3	P x Kt
27 Kt—R 5	Kt—Kt 3	61 B—B 2 ch	K—Q 6
28 R x R ch	R x R	62 B x P	Kt—K 5
29 R x R ch	Q x R	63 B—Kt sq	K—K 7
30 Q—Kt 5	Q—K 8 ch	64 P—Kt 4	K—B 8
31 K—R 2	Q—Kt 5	65 B—R 2	P Queens ch
32 Q-Q8 ch(f)	Kt—B sq	66 B x Q	K x B
33 Q—K 7	B x K B P(g)	67 K—B 3	Kt—K B 3
34 P x B	Q—Q 7 ch	68.Resigns.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) B—K 2 is the accepted move at this stage.

(b) We prefer B—K 3 or, better, Kt—B 3.

(c) The K P is of great value and should be kept as long as possible, as it opens Black's K file. Q R—Q sq is evidently better than the text-move. If 15.., Q—K 2, 16 Kt—Kt 3.

(d) A move of very questionable value. He simply has to defend the Kt, and gets himself into hot water.

(e) The B is of more value than the Kt in this position.

(f) P—R 3 is indicated.

(g) This sacrifice is quite brilliant. Black gets three P's for the B, and with his P's advanced should win.

(h) Should play Q—K 4. The text-move is a blunder.

"Skittles."

The word "Skittles," in Chess-parlance, is used, generally, to designate games in which the players move first and look afterward. These games give to Chess-nomenclature such expressions as "I didn't see it"; "That is a fluke"; "I should have done so and so," etc. In London, at the present time, "Express Tournaments" (30 moves in 15 minutes) are quite popular; while in this country we have what we call Rapid-Transit Tournaments. These have been, by some persons, called "Skittle Tournaments," and are condemned as cultivating a loose and careless style of play. Mr. L. Van Vliet, however, recommends them, and as it is rather a novelty to hear any one championing "Skittles," his words are worth quoting:

"We cannot conceive of a more insufferable bore than a slow and tedious Chess-player. . . . Apart from all this we believe in encouraging rough-and-tumble play, especially among young players, games in which the player is not afraid to let himself go, as it were. . . . If the history of the great players be traced it will be found in every case that their early training consisted in playing what we term 'Skittles.' From Skittles they learned how to combine, and to be bold, and not to be afraid of any opponent, but to play the game for what it is worth. Nothing is more amusing than to hear a player explain when he loses (never when he wins), 'I should not have played so in a match, you know, but "Skittles," what does it matter?' He leaves you to infer with awe what fearful havoc he would have played with you—how he would have pulverized you if only he had been playing a match-game. Alas! for human vanity! There have been and there are exceptions, but as a rule, in fact, in about 99 cases out of 100 the better off-hand player is invariable also the better match-player."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HINTS AND HELPS FOR EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING.

New Methods for Acquiring Effective Elocution.

The Essentials of Elocution.

New Edition—Revised, New Matter Added, Contents Doubled.

Novel ways by which to perfect every gesture and articulation to that high degree of art where the art itself is concealed and the hearer is made oblivious to everything but the sentiments uttered by the speaker. By ALFRED AYRES, author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," etc.

THE CONTENTS. WHAT ELOCUTION REALLY IS—A STUDY IN EMPHASIS—DEPORTMENT AND GESTURES—A PLEA FOR THE INTELLECTUAL IN ELOCUTION—AN ESSAY ON PULPIT ELOCUTION—THE PAUSE—ITS IMPORTANCE—A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CANON FLEMING'S READING OF CERTAIN PASSAGES IN SHAKESPEARE.

The Dramatic News: "Mr. Ayres has made this subject a study for many years, and what he has written is worth reading."
Richard Henry Stoddard: "It is brightly written and original."

With Frontispiece. Tasteful Cloth Binding. Deckle Edges. 16mo. Price, 75 cents.

Perfection of Voice, Gesture, and Bearing.

The Drill Book in Vocal Culture.

A comprehensive study of the fundamental constituents of effective, graceful speaking. Heartily commended by the highest authorities. By Prof. EDWARD P. THWING.

THE CONTENTS. PREPARATORY PHYSICAL TRAINING BY RESPIRATORY EXERCISES, ETC.—THE PRODUCTION OF TONE—RATE OF MOVEMENT—CULTIVATING THE ARTICULATION; PITCH, MELODY, FORCE—PERSONATION OR PICTURING FACIAL IMPRESSION—GESTURE AND EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEECH.

Prof. J. W. Churchill, Andover Theological Seminary and Phillips Academy: "An invaluable treatise."
The Independent, New York: "Compact and inexpensive, but it omits nothing essential."

16mo, Illustrated, Paper Covers. Price, 25 cents.

How to Reach, Move, and Influence an Audience.

Before an Audience.

This is not a book on elocution, but treats in a new and original way effectual public speaking. By NATHAN SHEPPARD, author of "Character Readings from George Eliot," etc.

THE CONTENTS. A GOOD SPEAKING VOICE AND ARTICULATION ACQUIRED ONLY BY AN EXERCISE OF THE WILL—PHYSICAL EARNESTNESS AND SELF-RELIANCE INDISPENSABLE—THE ART OF BEING NATURAL—DRAMATIC ELEMENT IN PUBLIC SPEAKING—THE RHETORIC FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING—A TALK ABOUT AUDIENCES—HOW TO THINK OF SOMETHING TO SAY—RIGHT SHAPE FOR AN AUDIENCE ROOM.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "HE DOES NOT TEACH ELOCUTION, BUT THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING. . . . Gives suggestions that will enable one to reach and move and influence men."
The Literary World, Boston: "We advise every public speaker to read at least the opening chapter of this book; the rest will follow."

12mo, Cloth. Price, 75 cents.

Invaluable Aid for Securing Clearness, Accuracy, and Force in Written or Spoken Words. For all those who wish to Use the Best English.

English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions.

More than 7,500 Classified and Discriminated Synonyms. Nearly 4,000 Classified Antonyms, Besides Illustrative Examples of the Correct Use of Prepositions, Practical Helps and Hints on the Accurate Use of Words. By JAMES C. FERNALD, Editor Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions in the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

IT OPENS VAST VISTAS OF POSSIBLE FULNESS, FREEDOM, AND VARIETY OF UTTERANCE WHICH WILL HAVE THE EFFECT, FOR MANY, OF A REVELATION.

Prof. T. W. Hunt, Princeton University: "It will be of practical service to students of English in the forming of a concise and discriminating diction. It will do much to correct the growing looseness of style in speech and writing."
Dr. Herrick Johnson, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago: "For clearness, precision, discrimination, and comprehension I do not hesitate to commend 'English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions' as superior to anything of the kind within my knowledge."

12mo, Cloth, 574 pp. Heavy Cloth Binding. Price, $1.50 net.

Bell's Standard Elocutionist.

Principles and exercises followed by a copious selection of extracts in prose and poetry, classified and adapted for readings and recitations. By Prof. DAVID CHARLES BELL and ALEXANDER MELVILLE BELL, F.E.L.S., etc., late Lecturer in University College, London. Revised and enlarged edition, completing the 146th thousand.

The Chapters or Selections contain: 1st. Outline of the Principles of Elocution, with Relative Exercises. 2d. Miscellaneous Readings in Expressive Prose. 3d. Readings in Pulpit Eloquence. 4th. Readings in Ancient and Modern Eloquence. 5th. Miscellaneous Readings in Poetry. 6th. Recitations for Junior Pupils. Recitations for Senior Pupils. Recitations for Advanced Students. Selections from Milton's "Paradise Lost." Miscellaneous Dramatic Speeches and Soliloquies. Speeches and Soliloquies from Shakespeare, Humorous Recitations, etc., etc. With Copious Index and Table of Contents.

12mo, Cloth, Red Roan Backs, 563 Pages. Price, $1.50, Post-free.

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER

Any one of the above books will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price; but to any *Literary Digest* subscriber who wishes all of the books, we will send the five to one address for **$3.50.** The regular prices of the five books amount to $4.75. All five will be sent under this offer for **only $3.50.**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RHEUMATISM...

Dr. George W. Corey, M. D., Sacramento, Cal., says: "I have been using Tartarlithine in my own case of rheumatism, that I contracted in the swamps of the Tallahatchie River, in 1864, with more benefit than any other drug or combination of drugs that I have ever used."

Pamphlet on the treatment of Rheumatism by Tartarlithine sent free by

McKESSON & ROBBINS,

95 FULTON ST., NEW YORK,

Sole Agents for

The Tartarlithine Co.

QUICK WITS AND READY HANDS
BEFORE THE DOCTOR COMES.

Emergency Notes

—OR—

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENT OR SUDDEN ILLNESS TILL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

By GLENTWORTH R. BUTLER, A.M., M.D.,

Physician to St. Mary's, St. John's, and Methodist Episcopal Hospitals, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., etc.

Containing Elementary Descriptions of the Body and its Functions, with Practical Rules for the Immediate Treatment of Almost Every Sudden Affliction. With a Copious Index.

Life may depend upon assistance rendered during the first hour. All who would take time by the forelock should secure copies of this work.

"A valuable book of reference in any household."—*New York Sun.*

"An excellent summary of good and quick methods."—*Boston Post.*

"A compendium of practical knowledge."—*Lutheran Evangelist.*

12mo, Cloth, 18 Original Illustrations, over 100 pp. Price, 50c., postage free.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., PUBS.,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED